Utica Morning Herald
AND DAILY GAZETTE.

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Utica Morning Herald & Gazette,

DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

BY ELLIS H. ROBERTS.

Office No. 60 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

TERMS

One Week (daily)	18c	Three Months	$2.25
One Month	75c	Six Months	4.50
Two Months	$1.50	One Year	9.00

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN DAILY.

TWELVE LINES OF AGATE, OR LESS, MAKE A SQUARE.

	PER SQ'R.		PER SQ'R.
One Day	$0 75	Six weeks, twenty-one insertions	$10 50
Two Days	1 25	Three months, forty insertions	15 00
Three Days	1 75	Four months, three times a week	17 50
Four Days	2 25	Six months, three times a week	24 50
One week, five insertions	3 00	Nine months, three times a week	30 00
Two weeks, ten insertions	6 00	One year, three times a week	37 50
Three weeks, thirteen insertions	6 50		
One month, sixteen insertions	7 50		

☞ Contracts will be made for advertisements to be inserted every day, at an addition of eighty per cent. to the above rates.

Advertisements will be inserted once a week at seventy-five cents per square for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion, or for twenty-five dollars per square for one year.

Every additional square after the first will be charged sixty per cent. of the rates for the first square, after the first insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICES double the rates for usual advertisements, as given above.

For DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as engravings and the like, fifty per cent. additional will be charged.

BUSINESS NOTICES will be inserted in the reading column at the rate of fifty cents for the first line, and fifteen cents for every subsequent line, for each insertion.

All advertisements from transient persons or strangers, to be paid for in advance; and all advertisements for a quarter or longer period, to be paid for quarterly in advance.

These prices entitle advertisers to a change of matter every two months; for more frequent changes, thirty cents a square will be charged.

☞ Advertisements not accompanied with written directions, will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Notices for Political Meetings to be charged in all cases at full rates.

Marriages, Notices of Funerals and announcements of Sermons, 25 cents each.

THE UTICA WEEKLY HERALD

PENSIONS.

PENSION, BOUNTY AND PAY COLLECTED AT THE United States Government Claim Agency.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, NEW YORK CENTRAL BRANCH.

No. 118 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

GEORGE C. CARTER.

BOUNTY MONEY. PENSIONS. PRIZE MONEY.

BOUNTY, PENSIONS, AND PAY COLLECTED AT THE U. S. Government Claim Agency, Tibbitts Block, Utica N. Y. ARTHUR B. JOHNSON.

NEW YORK STATE PENSION AND BOUNTY AGENCY, Corner Genesee and Main Sts., UTICA, N. Y. McQUADE & DERING.

PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND AGENCY. SOLDIERS' CLAIMS OF ALL KINDS.

PRODUCE.

DAVID W. LEWIS, Produce Commission Merchant.

WHITE & DOUGLAS, Produce Commission Merchants.

OIL COMPANIES.

NEW YORK AND CONNECTICUT PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PROPERTY IN THE NOBLE, KEYSTONE, ROCHESTER AND OTHER WELLS, VENANGO COUNTY PENN.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, 60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $750,000 100,000 SHARES AT $7.50 EACH.

OFFICERS. TRUSTEES.

ATWOOD'S PATENT DRILLING MACHINE, PILE DRIVER, AND HYDRAULIC SAND PUMP.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

SMITH'S GALLERY OF ART, MARBLE BLOCK.

Copying from Old Pictures.

WALTER U. NORTH'S "PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,"

WM. J. BAKER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, No. 12 Tibbitts Block, Utica.

MECHANICAL.

FILES, FILES, FILES. A. H. Simpson & Co., Saw-Makers.

NEW FIRM. NEW ENTERPRISE. LOUIS & GIRMSEY, Corner of Fayette and Seneca Streets, Utica, N. Y.

PHILO S. CURTIS. WASHINGTONVILLE IRON WORKS.

UNION SAW WORKS. A. H. SIMPSON & CO., WARRANTED CAST STEEL SAWS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. REPAIRING SAWS.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, THE BEST CHEAPEST.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, GIGS AND CABS.

AMUSEMENTS.

FISHING TACKLE AND SPORTING APPARATUS.

Utica Morning Herald
AND DAILY GAZETTE.

FARM AND GARDEN.

GROWING OATS.—Oats are grown extensively throughout the dairy districts. They are sown early and late in the season, on the best as well as the poorest lands, and in many sections the profits on the crop are very indifferent. Oats are generally regarded as the most valuable of all the grains for horses, and hence by many are deemed indispensable for this purpose. We suppose there is not one farmer out of ten that is in the habit of making a comparative estimate of the cost and profits of growing oats. They are more largely cultivated, it is believed, in the central and northern counties than any other grain, and it may be added they yield the least profit. Last year a good crop paid well, because prices were so extremely high; but in ordinary years forty cents per bushel was perhaps above the average price.

At this rate the usual crop on many farms of from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre made oat-farming a not very lucrative business.

We sometimes hear of immense yields, such as seventy, eighty, or more bushels per acre, but as far as we have observed, these yields are the exception on rich dairy lands, the tendency being rather to a large growth of straw than grain. When the straw is heavy, unless the season is dry, the crop often lodges and scarcely pays for harvesting. Hence on light soils the crop is generally raised at most profit.

It is well enough to raise oats on lands adapted to the crop, or for the necessities of home use, but it is believed an extensive cultivation of oats on many farms is poor economy, or at least that other grains might be substituted where the returns would be considerably larger. We have seen oats mature when sowed as late as the last of June, but the heads are not apt to be well filled, and consequently the yield was light. The best crops are obtained from early sowings. There is one feature about oats which renders them particularly valuable, they can be grown on land that is thin and poor, and not capable of growing good crops of other grains. They are believed by many to be an exhaustive crop, and we have seen lands very much injured by growing successive crops of this grain. Oats, therefore, should never follow oats, since the land will be likely to be injured by such treatment more than the profits realized from the crop. Oats are subject to blight and some varieties more than others. This rust or blight is a species of parasite plant forming a fungus growth on the stalk, and sucking its nourishment from the juices of the plant. Long continued heat and dampness seem to be a favorable condition for the development of rust, particularly in pieces where sheltered and not exposed to winds. The white Poland oat is said to be less subject to blight than other varieties. If there are preventives for rust in oats we have never heard of them. This exhaustion of soil by various crops depends upon the amount of mineral matter abstracted from it by such crops. Professor Johnson in comparing the weight of mineral matter removed by the grain of each crop has shown that oats remove considerably more from the land than wheat or rye. Compared with these grains, the amount removed by each is as follows:

	Silica.	Other matter.
Wheat,	.03	29,53
Oats,	.53.59	28.11
Rye,	.01	29.99

There are several varieties of oats, among the best of which is the horse-main or side oat, which produces larger yields than the common oats in cultivation. The Siberian is a variety of side oats which are very productive. They are tall, heavy and dark colored. Different varieties of oats are greatly modified by location and manner of culture. Farmers, generally, are not careful enough to keep good varieties pure, and, as a consequence, the seed deteriorates. Moist and cool situations are favorable to oats. They will grow under poor tillage, but respond to thorough culture as much as other grains. In favorable locations, and with special culture, crops of 100 bushels per acre have been reported. We have never, however, seen so large a crop grown, and we should deem ourselves fortunate in producing, as an average crop, half that quantity per acre. Some years since, we saw a plan recommended for raising oats and carrots together, which was said to work well. It was as follows: Prepare the ground thoroughly by putting it in fine tilth. Then sow the oats and harrow in and roll the ground. The carrot seed was then drilled in rows the usual distance apart. The oats coming up rapidly, prevented the growth of weeds, and after harvesting, the carrots were cultivated out and produced an abundant crop.

GROWING POTATOES.—Years ago there was no vegetable more easily grown than the potato. It was a simple matter to raise immense crops of any variety. Now, however, so greatly has the energies of the plant been weakened by disease that the production of a sound crop from old varieties must be considered, to a great degree, a matter of chance. Certain conditions and precautions, it is true, must be observed in the treatment of the crop in order that reasonable expectations of even moderate success be had. Thus, if wet situations be selected, or large quantities of unfermented manure be applied, the cultivator will be extremely fortunate if any considerable portion of his crop be saved, at least when old varieties are planted. The most eligible situation for potatoes is on new lands, and as the plants are gross feeders of potash, wood-ashes are found to be one of the safest fertilizers to be used. We have several times alluded to the successful propagation of new varieties by the late CHAUNCEY E. GOODRICH, of this city. He demonstrated the fact that to escape blight the best means were to select seed from hardy sorts. The two primary causes of the disease are stated to be, first, want of vigor in the constitution of the plant, and secondly, severity of weather. He proved from different varieties of seedlings sent out by him from time to time, that under favorable locations, disease could be avoided, and we believe his theory the soundest and most reliable of any that has yet been set forth.

The Goodrich seedlings have saved immense sums to the country, and among the majority of those who have cultivated them no other varieties will be used. The three new varieties, sent out to the public the present spring, are said to be an improvement on any heretofore offered. They are the early Goodrich, the Calico and the Gleason. Last fall we were on the grounds of the State Asylum, where they were grown and saw a number of hills dug and weighed. The yield was large, and we should judge from all appearances, that they are most valuable and desirable. Mr. D. S. HERRON, of this city, who has repeatedly tested their quality for the table, pronounces them in every respect excellent; and when to all their good points as to yield and quality is added that of freedom from disease, no one who esteems this vegetable should fail of obtaining seed and making a trial of their merits. We are not informed as to the quantity raised at the Asylum or the supply on hand, but presume information could be had from Mr. HERRON, who had charge of the crop for the benefit of the heirs of Mr. GOODRICH. The old way of cultivating potatoes, and even now practiced to a large extent, is to hill the plants. This plan is objectionable, and has but one point of merit. The tubers are perhaps more readily dug. Flat culture is every way preferable, not only as regards the yield of the crops, but as a promotive of health and vigor in the plants. When the hills are set three feet apart, each way, the best results on the whole are obtained, as close planting favors the rise of disease by crowding the plants and excluding light and air. Mr. GOODRICH advised frequent moving of the soil from the moment the plant is up, and going over the ground with an inverted harrow a few days before the plants are up, is recommended. The crop should be hoed at least twice and all weeds kept down. Long deferred hoeing, until the ground becomes hard and covered with weeds, disturbs the plant and checks its growth. Medium sized tubers are recommended as best for seed, and cutting should not be resorted to except to reduce large tubers. The cutting of the tubers should be from end to end and not crosswise. Of course, no one can tell what the season is to be—whether favorable or unfavorable—to the potato crop; but in any event, in tair locations, the Goodrich seedlings may be planted without fear of rot and with reasonable expectations of a good yield. To those who care to make a sure crop no other varieties will be selected.

THE CHEESE MARKET.—The market for new cheese at Little Falls, on Monday, May 8th, was about the same as for the week previous. The only difference being that the trade was not quite so brisk. The sales in the morning ran from 15c@17c for ordinary. Choice lots of prime, well cured cheese commanded 18c, and where there was a strife among dealers for particular lots, a little in advance of the last figure was obtained. These extreme prices, however, should not be regarded as indicating the general feeling of the market. Dealers seem to be unusually cautious, and are not satisfied with the prospects that shippers hold out in reference to prices for the foreign trade. The quality of cheese at the Little Falls market on Monday was very inferior—much of it was closely skimmed and imperfectly cured. The quantity delivered was less than for the week previous, the whole number of boxes for the day being estimated at about 600. Our quotations for butter remain unchanged at 35c, quality good and receipts nearly the same as last week.

NEW YORK STATE SHEEP FAIR.—The great fair of the New York State Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers Association, at Canandaigua, commences to-day, May 9th, and continues for three days. It is expected to be the largest and most interesting show of sheep ever held in this country. Those interested in this branch of industry should not fail to be present. We hope to attend and give a general outline of the show and the doings of the Association on this occasion.

☞ We had intended, during the sugar season, to have looked over some of the sugar orchards and "camp fires" of Trenton. STORRS BARROWS, the efficient Secretary of the Trenton Union Agricultural Society, it will be remembered, in his report of discussions before that body, sent us an account of the sugar orchard and "lead pipe factory" of CHESTER WOLCOTT. The arrangements for sugar-making are novel, perfect of their kind, and unlike any thing we had ever seen or heard of before. We had greatly hoped to have seen the whole in operation, but time passed and the sugar season was gone before we were really aware of it. Mr. WOLCOTT, however, gives us a taste of the article manufactured—a most delicate flavor, redolent of maple, the concentrated perfection of sweets, and recalling pleasant memories of long ago—of sugar parties and hilarious times in the woods, when the girls helped to tend the boiling cauldrons and temper the maple candy.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—We are favored with the following passages of a letter from Rev. CRAMMOND KENNEDY, who is now in London, to his mother and sister at Hamilton, N. Y. He was chaplain of the 79th, Highlanders New York Volunteers,—one of the bravest regiments—through the East Tennessee campaign under BURNSIDE, and the battle of "The Wilderness" about a year ago under GRANT. After being mustered out of the service, he sailed for Great Britain, and lectured on the war until February, when he became agent of "The National Freedmens' Relief Association." He has done much service to our cause, having delivered over twenty lectures in Scotland, in the early part of last winter, on the Unconstitutionality of Secession, and the Barbarism of its Design. His account of how one Englishman felt at the fall of Richmond, and we are assured that he represents many, will be read with much interest. We entirely agree with Mr KENNEDY in his desire to preserve peace with Great Britain, even "to the verge of national danger or disgrace," and we feel that these noble friends of ours across the sea are the pledges of a continuance and extension of amicable relations:

"I have consecrated a part of this beautiful Sabbath morning to talk to you—to burnish the chain (my Atlantic cable) that binds me to home. This is a very quiet nook of the great metropolis. The window—it is open—by which I am sitting, looks out from the rear of this row of houses to that of another, but between, there is a double line of gardens in which the Spring flowers are blooming, and many trees in leaf or bud, and musical with happy birds. So it is very pleasant and soothing after the bustle and anxiety of a very busy week. It seems natural to think of God on such a morning. How much of beauty and happiness He has preserved in the world notwithstanding its sins! And how much for us notwithstanding ours! If we are not grateful, we have lost all the good instincts we had from Adam, and have received none from the Gospel. But we are, and heaven hears in our hearts, what Mr. Brooke would call, 'dumb music.'"

"We are succeeding finely in our mission. I expect more than £500 from Halifax alone. Over two-thirds of this sum is pledged already, and we have not yet had a public meeting. Our operations are fostering a kindlier feeling toward America, because they show the philanthropy that is in the country, and are exciting a similar benevolence here. No Unionists in the United States have clung to the Republic in its darkest hours with more of devotion and faith than our friends in Great Britain, (they have been taunted with being unpatriotic), while most alive to England's highest interests, their arguments have been distorted, and their motives impugned, but they have stuck to their principles, and ours, with unflagging zeal.—This should be remembered by all true Americans with gratitude and admiration, and shape our national policy toward Great Britain. Shall we cherish revenge and smother gratitude? Shall we be so annoyed with Roebuck as to forget Richard Cobden? We have had enough of war. When I think of Fort Sanders, and "The Wilderness," I pray God that when an honorable peace is secured, it may be retained to the very verge of national danger or disgrace. But with a dignified Christian policy these may always be kept at a happy distance, and the blessed angel which is so much nearer us since Richmond fell, be made so welcome and contented that she will stay with us forever."

"I shall never forget how I heard of our great victory. On Monday morning, the 17th inst., I was startled by a loud knocking at my door. I thought at first it was William, with the hot water, and somewhat provoked, and but half awake, said come in. Before the words were out of my mouth, in rushed Mr. B. his face even paler than usual, and his eyes blazing. He had "The *Morning Star*" in one hand, and a felt hat, his American, as he calls it, in the other. Waving the one, and thrusting the other into my face, (I was sitting up astonished in bed) he shouted: "Hurrah! hurrah! Richmond is taken, and Lee routed!" "Thank God!" was my response, and then we read the telegrams together. When I saw the gallant deeds of the old Ninth Corps—of Parke and Wilcox—my heart was swelling with pride, but the next moment with tenderness, for I remember the graves over which I prayed in Knoxville, and the humbler ones with their wooden slabs in sight of Spottsylvania. The verses that I wrote for the center monument—there are thirteen tombstones of white Tennessee marble around it—are stirring in my heart this morning as if they were living. Did I ever tell you of them, Mary? One was for the fallen, and the other for the land of their adoption and nurs:

> Their country's soldiers, striving, this their simple story,)
> But dead, her best defense and her undying glory—
> By all the thousands that have died for thee,
> O, lov'd, Republic, be thou just and free!

When I re-visit these scenes, now historic and sacred, it will be under the old flag, waving not in battle but in peace, and over a vindicated Union, separated, under Providence, from its sin, its misfortune and its shame, and over its enemies, made friends by forgiveness.

P. S.—The news of Lee's surrender has just appeared. "The bubble of democracy," to the astonishment and chagrin of its enemies, is still floating, but that of a slaveholding confederacy within the limits of the Republic, has burst. The *Times* makes a profound obeisance this morning to Gen. Grant and his subordinates, and takes off its hat to "the bubble," as follows: "Two years ago, Gen Lee would probably have escaped to Lynchburg, even after such a defeat as that which he sustained the other day. But now the Federal Generals move with the rapidity, and attack with the promptness of Napoleon's Marshals. * * * If the North has not gained in this struggle that reputation for desperate valor which has been achieved by the confederates, they have shown a patience, a fortitude and an energy, which entitle them to rank among the very first of military nations."

The *Star*, our firm friend, is jubilant. It pays a glowing tribute to the heroism of our soldiers, and the magnanimity of Grant in his hour of triumph.

And what shall I say of us, who are citizens of the Republic? "Glory to God in the highest! On earth, peace and good-will to men!"

MR. COBDEN'S LAST LETTER.—The last letter by Mr. Cobden was addressed to Mr T. B Potter, of Rochdale, who had asked his opinion of a letter written by John Stuart Mill, on the question of suffrage. Mr. Cobden dealt briefly with the subject under discussion, as follows:

"LONDON, 23 SUFFOLK ST., PALL MALL, March 22, 1865.

"My dear Potter: I return Mill's letter. Everything from him is entitled to respectful consideration. But I confess, after the best attention to the proposed representation of minorities which I can give it, I am so stupid as to fail to see its merits. He speaks of 50,000 electors having to elect five members, and that 30,000 may elect them all, and to obviate this he would give the 20,000 minority two votes. But I would give only one vote to each elector, and one representative to each constituency. Instead of the 50,000 returning five in a lump, I would have five constituencies of ten thousand, each returning one member. Thus, if the metropolis, for example, were entitled, with a fair distribution of the electoral power, to forty votes, I would divide it into forty districts, or wards, each to return one member; and in this way every class and every variety of opinion would have a chance of a fair representation; Belgravia, Marylebone, St. James, St. Giles, Whitechapel, Spitalfields, &c., would each and all have their members. I don't know any better plan for giving all opinions a chance of being heard; and, after all, it is opinions that are to be represented. If the minority have a faith that their opinions, and not those of the majority, are the true ones, then let them agitate and discuss until their principles are in the ascendant. This is the motive for political action, and the healthy agitation of public life. I do not like to recognize the necessity of dealing with the workingmen as a class in the extension of the franchise. The small shopkeeper and the artisan of the towns are socially on a level. The subject is, however, too large for a sheet of note paper.

"Believe me yours very truly,

"R. COBDEN."

AN EVENING WITH BOOTH—HIS HINTS AT "HIS GAME."—A correspondent of the Hamilton (Canada,) *Times* relates the following incidents of an evening's acquaintance with the assassin Booth:

On an evening during last fall, I believe in the early part of October, I was introduced to J. Wilkes Booth at the St. Lawrence Hall, in Montreal, and indulged in a friendly contest at billiards with him, in the saloon of that establishment, which was continued to a late hour in the evening. My opponent seemed to have been indulging freely in stimulants, not appearing to be intoxicated at all, but I remember that the wandering character of his conversation, and the wild ideas he expressed, struck me at the time as indicating rather immoderate dissipation and a slight mental derangement or excitement. In the course of the recreation a peculiar "run" drew from him a remark touching my partiality for the "pockets," and thereupon a sudden thought seemed to flash upon his mind, and, raising his cue, he continued in a manner somewhat excited "Do you know I have got the sharpest play laid out ever done in America? I can bag the biggest game this side of ——; just remember my address. You'll hear of a double carom one of these days." I paid little regard to his remarks at the time, supposing them to proceed from the ordinary fallacy of a person in his condition.

In the course of the evening some allusion occurred to the Presidential canvass then progressing in the United States. Booth seemed to be inspired with great feeling on the subject, and, among other observations, said, "It made damned little difference, head or tail—Abe's contract was nearly up, whether re-elected or not he would get his goose cooked." At one time my opponent, in a jocular tone, clapped me upon the shoulder, with this remark:—"By—, I like your Canadian style; I must post myself in Canuck airs; for some of us devils may have to settle there shortly." These remarks formed but a small portion of the conversation of the evening; but I recall them particularly as probably indicating designs then entertained by Booth, and the same which in their execution has so recently startled the world. My impressions of Booth were that he was a young man of means, given to a gay, rollicking life, and that his nature was not calculated to distinguish him beyond the sphere of a fashionable blade in society. The photographs commonly circulated at present are evidently very correct, as they serve to replace his appearance on that evening very vividly in my mind. We parted at the hotel at the conclusion of our recreation, and I did not meet him afterwards, but I well remember his address, as he suggested, and now that I can comprehend the character of the "double carom," contemplated by my friendly opponent on that evening, rendered memorable in my experience at billiards.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! Scratch! Scratch! Scratch! WHEATON'S OINTMENT Will cure the Itch in 48 hours. Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.—Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. WARNER & RAY, and LALOR BROS., Agents for Utica.

WHY INJURE THE COMPLEXION BY POWDERS AND WASHES which choke or fill up the pores of the skin, and in a short time leave it harsh and dry? It is to the blood, so if you want smooth and soft skin use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It gives a brilliancy to the complexion.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT, An Infallible Cure for BURNS, SCALDS, SPRAINS, RHEUMATISM, OLD SORE WOUNDS, PAINS IN THE LIMBS AND BACK, CHILBLAINS, &c. A SINGLE APPLICATION allays the pain from a burn or scald the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. For sale by all Druggists.

Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Chloasma, or Mothpatch, (also called Liverspot,) and Lentigo, or Freckles, are often very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion. For sale in New York by Demas Barnes & Co., 21 Park Row, and F. C. Wells & Co., 115 Franklin Street. Prepared only by B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond Street, New York, and for sale by all druggists; price $2 per bottle. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. For further information address DR. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond Street, New York.

HATS AND CAPS.

UP TOWN HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE.

The latest Spring Styles of HATS AND CAPS, For Men, Boys and Infants. A superior article of SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS, THE SHERIDAN AND DERBY, IN FELT AND CLOTH. The "RISORTEE," a light and beautiful Hat for Summer wear. STRAW GOODS. The largest and best selected assortment ever brought to town. N. B.—These goods have all been purchased within the last three weeks, AT REDUCED PRICES, And will be sold at a small profit. The public are respectfully requested to call and examine. A. ALBRECHT, 101 Genesee, corner Bleecker.

DRUGS AND GROCERIES.

WE SHALL GIVE FOR THE NEXT 231 DAYS Great bargains to all buyers of choice Family Groceries. BUTLER & HAMILTON'S 114 Genesee Street.

1865. 1865. Having purchased of George A. Kincaid his entire stock of GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, Selected with great care, and BOUGHT FOR CASH. FAMILY GROCERIES, SUCH AS Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Flour, Meal, Pork, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Fish, &c., &c. No. 1 Butterfield Block, Utica. E. B. GARDNER.

DOMESTIC DYES—FAST COLORS. Prepared for Family Use, and embracing all the new and fashionable colors. Forty brilliant shades. LIST OF COLORS. Samples of Every Color, on Silk and Wool can be seen at the druggists. Put up in neat packages, with full directions, at 15 and 25 cents each. Manufactured by GEORGE H. REED & CO., 63 Union Street, Boston.

DRY GOODS.

AMERICAN THREAD. THE HADLEY COMPANY'S Six-Cord SPOOL COTTON, AT GOLDEN'S, 81 Genesee Street. For sale by D. V. W. GOLDEN, 81 Genesee Street Utica.

FURNITURE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF FURNITURE, AT LORD AND CO.'S. GOLD MUST GOVERN PRICES. Largest and Best Selected Stock ever offered in this market. PARLOR, LIBRARY, SITTING ROOM, DINING, AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, MATTRASSES, SPRING BEDS, LOOKING GLASSES, and COMMON FURNITURE. ☞ Call and see us before purchasing, and save your money, at 31 GENESEE STREET. LORD & CO. Utica, April 21, 1865.

WANTED.

WANTED—Good Canal Horses. Apply at Culver's Warehouse. Utica, May 1, 1865.

WANTED.—For Middleville Cotton Mills, one Boss Carder, and one Boss Weaver, twelve or fifteen Weavers. Also six Families. Apply at this office.

WANTED—A good cook, who understands the business thoroughly, and is of steady habits, to take charge of the cooking department of the "American Hotel," Watertown, N. Y. NOTT BROTHERS, Proprietors American Hotel, Watertown, N. Y.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT

GIFT DISTRIBUTION.

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION. 250,000 Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, &c. Worth over One Million Dollars! All to be sold for One Dollar each, without regard to value. Not to be Paid for until you know what You are to Receive. SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES. ALL TO BE SOLD FOR $1 00 EACH. Certificates naming each article and its value, are placed in Sealed Envelopes and well mixed. All articles sold at One Dollar each, without regard to value. T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO., No. 116 Broadway, below Cedar street, N. Y.

IRON GOODS.

GARDEN AND CEMETERY ADORNMENTS. FOUNTAINS, VASES, &C. Summer Houses, Arbors, Chairs, Settees, &c. Wire Trellises, and Arches, for Vines, Flowers, &c. IRON FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION For Dwellings, Public Institutions, Hospitals, Prisons, &c. PATENT SPRING BEDS, MATTRASSES, &C. STABLE FIXTURES, Hay Racks, Mangers, Stall Divisions, &c. IRON RAILING, For enclosing Cemetery Plots, Offices, Dwellings, Public Squares, &c. Patent Wire Railing and Farm Fencing, Window Guards, &c. CHASE AND CO. Warerooms 524 Broadway, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

FURNACES AND STOVES

CARTON'S NEW AND IMPROVED VENTILATING AND SELF-CLEANING GAS AND SMOKE CONSUMING HOT AIR FURNACE Seven Sizes. THE VERY BEST HOT AIR FURNACE. COOKING RANGES AND STOVES. JOHN CARTON, 183 Genesee street, Utica, N.Y.

FURNACES.

CARTON'S NEW AND IMPROVED VENTILATING AND SELF-CLEANING Gas and Smoke-Consuming HOT AIR FURNACES. SEVEN SIZES. CARTON'S FURNACE received the HIGHEST PREMIUM for being the BEST HOT AIR FURNACE at the Utica Mechanics' Fair 1861. 183 GENESEE STREET, UTICA, N. Y. JOHN CARTON, Inventor and Manufacturer.

Utica, N. Y. Herald, May 9, 1865. The Effect of the Assassination in Europe - Interesting Details.

1085 00779

Utica Morning Herald
AND DAILY GAZETTE

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1865.

THE SUPREMACY OF LAW.

When the nation's life was in danger, those charged with its authority were bound to protect it at every hazard. Whether prescribed upon parchment or not, everything essential to the defense of the Republic was written in that higher law of self-preservation. The distinction between a despotism and a free government is not that the former is perfectly armed against attack, and the latter stands naked before its foes; a Republic equally with an empire, has the natural right of self-defense. But in the one case, the autocrat is not responsible except by revolution for his acts, while in the other, the individuals clothed with authority, must answer to the tribunals and to the electors. If they have exceeded the exigencies of national defense, the popular verdict will condemn them; they will, under the fiat of the ballot-box, be driven from position; they must stand before the courts and answer for the abuse of power. A free people will judge considerately of acts performed in the darkness and danger of civil commotion; they will approve the honest and faithful public servant, and will allow for the mistakes inseparable from human judgment; they will commend the intent, and will reward the zeal which has preserved their institutions, and the courage which dared stringent and dangerous acts for their sakes. But they will take good heed that out of stormy times no precedents shall grow to extend the prerogatives of power or to limit the rights and privileges of the individual. All good citizens look for the cessation of all those measures and acts necessitated by public danger, and desire the return of the simple, absolute and unwavering rule of written law.

In the loyal States, the last pretext of necessity has passed away, and arbitrary power has no longer excuse or apology. Except in the trial of military offenses, and in the closing up of the accrued business, and the discharge of returning soldiers, the Provost Marshal's offices, the courts martial, and military commissions, have finished their work. For arbitrary arrests the occasion has fortunately gone, let us hope, forever. All the insignia and apparatus of a state of war may soon be gathered into arsenals and the archives of history. We return to the plain, direct enforcement of civil law, and the jury and the sheriff will be able to determine and enforce the requirements of justice. One of the best evidences that the national authorities have been always regardful of the forms of law, as well as the realities of liberty, during all the exigencies of the great struggle, is found in the fact, that in the first flush of triumph, the emblems and officials of military rule are reduced and removed as rapidly as possible; and nowhere more than at Washington, is care taken to take away every semblance of interference with the normal movement of society and civil institutions.

The problem of reconstruction, is to restore to the rebel States, at the earliest moment, all the advantages of self-government, instead of the burdens of military rule. Those who, during the war, resorted, in case of need, to the quiver of natural powers for national defense, have been censured most, for their alacrity in accepting without severest scrutiny local movements for restoring State governments. We have conquered a vast territory; and our statesmen and thinkers are elaborating plans all aiming to secure, as soon as may be, the undisputed sway of courts and juries. A week had not elapsed after the surrender of the great armies of the rebellion, before the Chief Justice began a tour for re-establishing the federal courts where they had been stricken down. This was the fit sequence of Union victories. It is law and justice, unstained by slavery and unimpaired by violence, which the soldiers of the Republic bring to the south. Only until the southern people can protect themselves, will the military power of the Union be exercised over them. Those who speak of the rebel states as our Poland, will soon see the difference between despotism and democracy; between the rule of the bayonet and of the ballot. All efforts of government and loyal people will be directed to the prompt establishment of all the forms and securities of just and equal laws.

On the part of impulsive men, in various parts of the country, during the war, pretexts have not been lacking for venting popular indignation on disloyal and offensive persons, in the most summary manner. It may have been difficult often for patriots to endure the insolence of copperheads, but mobs and violence never yet helped the cause of liberty and humanity, and never failed to do much more harm than good. Offenses of which the courts take cognizance, must be left to their treatment; offenses beyond the reach of statutes, may safely be left to the indignation and wrath which the popular judgment will visit in a legal way on the culprit. The habit has grown with fair-minded citizens to excuse and palliate mob violence towards disloyal presses and persons. It is all wrong. License of speech is far less dangerous than the rule of the bludgeon and the short-boy. The supremacy of law is the security of all classes and the glory of our land. It must be maintained at all hazards.

In addition to the other lessons which during the past four years the American people have written out for mankind, let it be recorded that having emerged from their civil conflict, their first care was that the liberties secured by blood should be free from stain of arbitrary power, and that the staff of the civil officer should be everywhere superior to the bayonet of the soldier; that a free people may wage a great war with more than the energy of a Cæsar and retain its institutions without the mark of crown, or spur, or sword; that the United States have avoided the fate of Rome and the English Commonwealth, and of both French Republics, and that all who have helped to save the Union, find ample reward in the favor of their fellow-citizens, and the glory of the Republic. Unless we can and do speedily and permanently establish throughout the country the absolute and unquestioned supremacy of law—above the arbitrary assumption of power from any quarter, and above mob violence on any pretext—the triumph of the Union will be robbed of half its value, of some of its most ennobling characteristics.

A SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—The project for a railroad from Syracuse to Newburg, in as nearly as possible a straight line, has already been mentioned. A circular concerning it, has been placed in our hands, with the request that the business men of Utica will consider the importance of constructing a railroad southward to connect with the projected road to Newburg.

The importance of a railroad south from Utica, does not depend upon the success of any other project. Every interest of Central New York calls for a railroad into the heart of Madison and Chenango counties. Such a road would long since have been built, but for the contests of rival routes. It is inconceivable that the enterprising capitalists of our city and of the country interested, should let the matter sleep. But they can not postpone it a great deal longer. A railroad southward from Utica, must be built sooner or later; it is only a question of time.

And we believe those capitalists are wise who seek a direct route to the metropolis. If the Syracuse and Newburg road, shall be built, we make no doubt, our city will have an early connection with it. It is not Newburg, however, but New York, to which trade and travel lead, and it will be strange if engineers can not find a good route in nearly a right line, and which with the Oswego and Rome, and the Watertown and Rome roads will connect the lakes with the sea.

THE MISSOURI CONSTITUTION.—A contest seems to be inevitable among the radicals of Missouri. They are divided on the question of the adoption of the new constitution, and the controversy is [illegible] with not a little bitterness. The new constitution, however, commands the support of the majority of the leading men in the party, including the Governor, the United States Senators and the Congressmen. The election for the ratification of the constitution will take place on the 6th of June.

THE MORNING'S TOPICS.

The Vicksburg *Herald* says that the armistice between General DANA and General HODGES would end May 3d, when hostilities would be renewed.

There were additional rumors in New Orleans on the 30th ult., that the rebel Generals DICK TAYLOR and FORREST had made formal propositions to surrender their forces. General CANBY had left New Orleans suddenly for Mobile, and it was believed that he went to the latter city for the purpose of receiving TAYLOR's surrender.

The Raleigh (North Carolina) *Progress*, of the 2d inst., announces that it is now known in that city to be the settled policy of President JOHNSON to entirely ignore Governor VANCE and the rebel Legislature of that State.

JOHNSTON surrendered about 30,000 men and 108 pieces of artillery. The farewell order of General JOHNSTON is in a different tone from that of LEE. He exhorts his men to observe the conditions of the capitulation, and to discharge "the obligations of good and peaceful citizens at your homes as well as you have performed the duties of soldiers in the field."

R. M. BLATCHFORD asserts in a letter to C. A. SEWARD, that PAYNE, the assassin, has fully confessed his crime, and all the details respecting it, and the difficulties he encountered. He says that all the plans of that Friday night not being carried out, was the greatest failure that ever was.

Gen. HALLECK has issued an order declaring that after the 20th inst., all persons found in arms against the United States in Virginia and North Carolina, will be treated as robbers and outlaws. Persons assisting in raising guerrilla bands or continuing in hostility to the United States will be tried by military commission, and on conviction be subject to punishment by death.

The President has ordered that Gov. AIKEN be discharged from arrest.

A GRAND REVIEW OF THE ARMY.—It has been proposed that there be a grand review of the national armies after their concentration near Washington. This would be done merely for the grand spectacle they would present. There need be no reviews now for any useful purpose. The armies have done their real work. They have shown their distinguished capacity for every soldierly duty.—Why should they be paraded for the gratification of curious civilians? Why should they be compelled to get themselves in a holiday attire so as to be presentable at a grand review? The pic-nic soldiering was all done at the beginning of the war, we hope. It would seem to be frivolous and vainglorious to collect the veterans from all the battle-fields, for a sun-shine show with no other object than merely the show. The soldiers are few, we presume, who are not eager to obtain their release and hasten home. The friends are few who are not waiting with feverish impatience for the expected advent of their "Johnny" at the family hearth-stone. If the projected review is to postpone for a day, nay for an hour, this hour of gladness, this mutual joy of the fondly anticipated meeting, let there be no review. There is another reason not founded in sentiment, but one of greater cogency for the earliest possible disbandment of the armies. The season is advancing, the labors of the year are soliciting the hands that have been bearing the sword and musket. The boy that left the plow to follow the cannon may now return to the fallow field that invites him. The man that left the shop will find the bench soliciting him to come back. The sword is sheathed but the pruning hook and the sickle have not finished their tasks. It is a fortunate thing that the war has concluded at this favorable season, when industry demands busy hands. Gen. GRANT can not be too fast for these uses in disbanding his armies. Perhaps he can not be too fast for the feelings of war-worn soldiers who have not divorced themselves from the bonds that drew them home always but now draw with augmented attraction since the restraining power of patriotic duty is removed by their glorious conquests. Homeward ho! Away with useless junketings!

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—It is asserted that LOUIS NAPOLEON has for some time past had a secret treaty before the British Government, proposing an alliance on American possessions. The two powers were respectively to guarantee to each other the possession of Canada and of Mexico. The British do not seem to feel the same sense of insecurity for their possessions that NAPOLEON does for his filibustering empire. They [illegible] consequently rejected all his offers of an alliance. The expectation of NAPOLEON that the Yankees will trouble his *protege*, MAXIMILIAN, will yet prove his foresight, unquestionably. The Juarez government has anticipated the close of our contest and has prepared to take all the advantage of it possible. General ORTEGA and his son, now in Washington, have not come on an idle mission, and it will not be strange should they offer tempting inducements to the officers and men now being discharged from the Union armies to join the Mexicans in driving out MAXIMILIAN and his French guards. It is no secret that arrangements have already been entered into that will ensure the departure, at no very distant day, of some of our best fighting men, who propose to emigrate peacefully beyond the Rio Grande.

☞ The later reports of the effect produced in Europe by the assassination of the President, show the hold that Mr. LINCOLN had acquired on the confidence and esteem of foreign nations by his personal virtues and just administration. One remarkable feature in the sympathy which the great crime has evoked is the fact that it is all-prevailing, it touches all classes and affects all the business of the people when they learn the deplorable event. This act will be recognized abroad, as it is here, as the natural fruit of slavery and the violence born of it. The guilt of the offense will morally attach to the authors and leaders of the rebellion, though their legal responsibility should not be proved. The horrid nature of the rebellion, its malignity and vindictiveness will thus more consciously be realized than it ever was before by the foreign spectators of our contest. Already the English papers have presented Mr LINCOLN in his magnanimity and clemency as the type of the Northern people. When they complete the antithesis, the confederate traitors will be more odious than they have yet been, in the estimation of the good and the humane.

☞ The New York *Express* opposes the extension of the right of suffrage to negroes because they are negroes, and not because they are unfit to exercise it. The eminent democrats in this State, who framed the constitution of 1846, held different opinions. They permitted negroes to vote who possessed a certain property qualification. The *Express* being a comparatively new convert to the doctrines of democracy, may be pardoned for not having learned them all correctly.

☞ It is regarded as singular that Mr. CHASE is accompanied in his Southern tour by Dr FULLER, of Baltimore, who has been considered a pro-slavery man. It is apparently the intention of Mr. CHASE "to call sinners to repentance."

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL COUNTIES.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

On Thursday night last Oswego was disturbed by a party of drunken "raiders." The scene of their exploits was in the Second ward and their conduct was outrageous. People were not only frightened but actually assaulted and considerable property destroyed. The parties were arrested and pleaded guilty to the charge. They were fined $75 apiece.

—The place where oil is found in Hastings is described as "a small field, stretching off from which are huge, bleak, barren hills. The oil floats out on the surface of a spring, and a continual flow is here presented at all times. It was seen by the "oldest inhabitant" long ago. All through this region is a thin, oily film, that breaks in flakes on being disturbed; it is visible everywhere, and its origin is ascribed to ores, but it is more likely to proceed from oil."

THE WAR.

JOHNSTON'S SURRENDER.

Johnston surrendered over 30,000 men. A large number of them did not wait for their paroles, but started off as soon as they learned of the capitulation, and are now engaged in pillaging and robbing the destitute people. Over 100 pieces of artillery were surrendered. No traces of officers surrendered by Johnston have as yet been made, although ancient and incorrect rosters have already appeared. Among the general officers surrendered by Johnston are the following: Lieut.-Gens. W. J. Hardee, Stewart and Stephen D Lee, Maj.-Gens. B. H. Hill and Wm. Bate; Brig.-Gens. J. H. Swartz, Henderson, J. D Palmer, Capers, Govan, Colquitt, Shelly, Featherston, Lowry and Logan of the cavalry.—Among the officers surrendered was the notorious Semmes of the pirate *Alabama*.

General Johnston issued the following farewell order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
NEAR GREENSBORO, N. C., May 3, 1865.

General Order No. 22.

COMRADES: In terminating our official relations, I earnestly exhort you to observe faithfully the terms of pacification agreed upon, and to discharge the obligation of good and peaceful citizens at your homes as well as you have performed the duties of thorough soldiers in the field. By such a course you will best secure the comforts of your families and kindred, and restore tranquility to the country. You will return to your homes with the admiration of our people, won by the courage and noble devotion you have displayed in this long war. I shall always remember with pride the loyal support and generous confidence you have given me. I now part with you with deep regret, and bid you farewell with feelings of cordial friendship, and with earnest wishes that you may have hereafter all the prosperity and happiness to be found in the world.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

RUMORS OF OTHER SURRENDERS.

The *Herald's* North Carolina correspondence contains additional particulars of the surrender of Gen. Kirby Smith's Trans-Mississippi rebel army. The meeting to arrange the preliminaries took place on the 25d ult., at the mouth of the Red River, at which Col. Sprague represented Gen. Pope and Col. S[illegible] appeared on behalf of Gen. Smith, and these officers were to have another conference at the same place on the 2d inst. Of the result of this latter meeting nothing was known, but it was understood that the terms proposed were the same as those under which Lee's and Johnston's armies were surrendered.

In New Orleans there are rumors that on the 20th ult. the rebel Generals Dick Taylor and Forrest had made formal propositions to surrender their armies. Gen. Canby had left New Orleans suddenly for Mobile, and it was believed that he went to the latter place for the purpose of receiving Taylor's surrender.

THE CAPTURE OF DANVILLE.

The *Herald* publishes an account of the march of the sixth corps and the occupation of Danville on the 27th ult. The route of the corps was along a road running close to and nearly parallel with the Richmond and Danville Railroad, through a country naturally fertile and beautiful, but in a wretched state of cultivation, and inhabited generally by a very ignorant class of people. The entire distance of one hundred miles was marched by the troops in five days. Danville had been very strongly fortified by the rebels; but it was evacuated by their forces immediately after the fall of Richmond and Petersburgh, and there was therefore no resistance to Gen. Wright in occupying it, which he quietly did, the Mayor and other principal citizens meeting his advance on the outskirts and making the formal surrender. The rebel property in artillery, munitions, machinery and stores captured by Gen Wright was very considerable. It included the machinery stolen from the Harper's Ferry works by the rebels in the early part of the war. Immediately after the sixth corps had taken possession of the place the Provost Marshal's office was opened to afford those desirous of taking the oath of allegiance to the government the privilege of doing so, and it was soon besieged by thousands anxious to subscribe, as all acknowledged the war was over, and that to cling to the rebellion longer was useless. As in the country generally which has been tyrannized over by rebel rule, there was great destitution among the people of Danville in both food and clothing.

THE LATEST FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

Two of our paroled prisoners have arrived at Raleigh, bringing news that Jeff. Davis was at Charlotte N. C., on the 25th of April, but that he left on that day bound for the west. He had a train of twenty wagons, escorted by three thousand cavalry under Gen. Echols and Basil Duke. These men were mostly of Morgan's old command, and were consisting of all sorts of outrages upon the people. Davis had the impudence to make a speech to the people, in which he assured them that he would soon be again on the field with an army larger than ever before.

THE SUPPRESSION OF GUERRILLAS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES,
RICHMOND, Va., May 2, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.—From and after the 20th inst., all persons found in arms against the authority of the United States in the States of Virginia and North Carolina will be treated as robbers and outlaws. Any persons in these States who assist or advise organization of guerrilla bands or continuation of hostilities against the authority of the United States, will be arrested, tried by the military commission and punished with death, or otherwise severely, according to the circumstances of the case. All military officers of this division, and especially Commanders of posts and districts, will be charged with the preservation of order within their commands. They will use their influence to reconcile all differences between freedmen and their former masters, and will assure freedmen that they will be required to labor for support of themselves and families, but they are free to select their own employers and make their own bargains. Their former masters will be informed that the government will protect but not support them. All classes must be shown the necessity of planting and cultivating crops this Spring and Summer, to order to avoid want in the country. To minors not cared for by parents the apprentice system will be introduced as early as practicable. For children too young to labor and abandoned by protectors, it is ordered that houses of refuge be established, where they may be cared for and educated. Interest, as well as humanity, require that former masters of the colored race should unite in devising the best measures for ameliorating their condition, and for introducing some system of labor. To this end all military authorities will lend their aid.

By order of Major Gen. H. W. HALLECK.
J. W. KELTON, A. A. G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It has been decided by the President and Cabinet to reduce our military force to a sum total of 150,000 men. After its permanent reorganization the army will consist of four army corps of 40,000 each, one corps of regulars, one corps white volunteers, and two corps colored. The four organizations will be complete in themselves, with cavalry, artillery and infantry in proper proportions.

—A letter from Raleigh says that "Wade Hampton, refusing to surrender, has relieved of his command. Had our authorities caught him he would have probably been hung for the murder of one of our wounded soldiers, whom he killed with his own sword in the campaign through South Carolina."

—Gen. Schofield has issued an important order in North Carolina with a view to the more effectual carrying out of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. He notifies all former masters that these negroes are now free, and advises that they retain their servants by paying them for compensation. He also tells freedmen to accept such paid service, and in all ways to deport themselves worthy of their new condition.

FROM WASHINGTON.

On the capture of Richmond, a post office was established there. On the assassination of President Lincoln, communication was closed to all not of the army, by the War Department, though the post office remains. Large quantities of letters directed to Richmond are accumulating at the post office here. It is, therefore, useless to write to any but soldiers at Richmond till this folly is corrected.

—Of the two United States Senators elected in Tennessee last Thursday, Fowler and Patterson, the latter is the son-in-law of President Johnson.

—A number of the leading citizens of New-York, among whom are Messrs. Taylor, August Belmont, Thurlow Weed, Marshall O. Roberts, and others, have made up the handsome purse of $1,600 for the brave soldier, Robinson, who, while acting as nurse, saved Secretary Seward's life.

—The recent proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of Jefferson Davis, as one of the parties implicated in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, was [illegible] issued by President Johnson on his individual acc[illegible], or merely upon his personal opinion as to the guilt o[illegible] Davis, but in pursuance of the decision of the propa[illegible] legal authority.

Maj Gen. Sheridan, [illegible] accompanied by Brevt Brig. Gen. Forsyth, his Chief [illegible] Staff, arrived in the city Sunday, and was most warmly received.

—A Revenue Cutter for the [illegible] of the government, is in progress of construction at Tonawanda, and one in Buffalo.

—The United States District Court is in session at Rochester.

—Lockport has become a city, and [illegible] first city officers, under the charter, to-day.

CITY AND COUNTY.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The terms of Subscription for the HERALD are in all cases cash in advance, and subscribers will oblige us by being careful to remit immediately on the expiration of the time for which they have paid. Those who are in arrears and to whom bills have been sent are requested to remit at once.

JOB PRINTING.—In order to meet the demand for the neat and prompt execution of all varieties of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, one of

Hoe's Improved Job Presses

has just been introduced into the press room of the UTICA MORNING HERALD Office. Additional new type has also just been made, and the establishment is better prepared than ever before to do every variety of LETTER PRESS PRINTING in the best manner and at the lowest rates.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—It is useless for correspondents to send us manuscripts of any sort, with a request to return them. We cannot return rejected communications, much less manuscripts which go into the hands of the printers.

Correspondents who wish to secure attention, will give their own names, if not for publication, as a proof of good faith.

UTICA FEMALE ACADEMY.—MEETING OF CITIZENS. —A meeting of citizens convened last evening, to consider the affairs of the Utica Female Academy, and to take action concerning the erection of a new edifice to take the place of that destroyed by fire.

On the nomination of Hon. E. A. WETMORE, His Honor, Mayor DUTTENHOFER was called to the chair, and FELIX H. DOBBINS was designated as Secretary.

On the call of the chair, Mr. WETMORE, in behalf of the Trustees, made a statement of the affairs of the Academy, substantially as follows:

The original articles of association were dated September 17th, 1836. The act of incorporation was passed in April, 1837. The amount subscribed in 1836 for the purchase of a site and the erection of the building was $20,400, of which was unpaid $2,550, leaving $17,850 as the amount actually paid in. In 1837 there was an additional subscription of $2,300, and in 1846 still another subscription of $8,035, making $28,205 as the total amount obtained from subscriptions. The Academy lot is 101 feet on Washington street, 100 feet on Broadway and 210 feet deep, but the north and south lines (from street to street) are not straight—the south line runs in so that about midway from Washington street to Broadway the lot is only about 80 feet in width. The lot was purchased in April, 1837, for $5,500. There were three or four old buildings, which were estimated at $800, and which probably were sold for that sum, leaving the cost of the lot itself at $5,500. Deducting this from the amount of the subscriptions, leaves $22,705 as the amount expended in the academy building, out-houses and fences. This is not precisely accurate. Between 1837–39 there were some contributions which do not appear on the subscription lists, and no account is made of rent, insurance, or repairs. Gas and water have been introduced and bathing rooms constructed from sources other than the subscription lists. It is believed that the buildings and fixtures as they stood at the time of the fire cost at least $25,000. By the charter the capital stock was $20,000. By an act in 1849 the Trustees were authorized to increase it from time to time by an amount not exceeding $15,000. They increased it $10,000, making the whole capital $30,000. By the charter the shares were $100 apiece, by the act of 1849 they were made $50. Some of the subscribers never took any scrip and only a few of those holding $100 shares ever surrendered their scrip and took new scrip under the last mentioned act. By an act passed in April last (1865), the Trustees were authorized to appraise the property of the corporation (as existing after the fire), and declaring that from the time of the appraisal each stockholder should be entitled to an amount of stock equal to his proportionate share of the amount of the appraisal, and further authorizing the Trustees to issue new scrip therefor to the stockholders on the return of their old scrip.

The Trustees are also authorized to increase the capital stock to an amount not exceeding $75,000, and to issue scrip in such sums as they deem proper to such persons as shall pay the full amount of such scrip. The shares remain at $50 each. The capital has already been fixed at $75,000. The corporation has insurance money to the amount of $8,000, and the Trustees have estimated the remaining property at $8,000, consequently the old stockholders are entitled to scrip for $16,000, leaving the amount of capital hereafter to be taken up $59,000 in shares of $50 each. It will cost nearly double the amount before expended, to erect such a building as is needed. Probably not less than $50,000 will be required. For this sum, less the amount now on hand, the Trustees will have to rely on the subscriptions of our citizens. In all that has been said in the Board, it has been assumed that the new edifice is to be erected on the old site, although doubtless a change may be made if deemed best.

Of the advantages of the Academy to the city, it is useless to speak. Probably no female seminary was better known throughout the country, and none stood higher; and it had done much for the reputation of our city. For this, we were indebted to Miss Kelley, whose rare qualifications for her position all well knew. The young lady boarders had numbered an average of fifty, of late years nearly sixty, and at the time of the fire, seventy-six were in attendance. Besides these, many day scholars enjoyed the advantages of the school. Probably the Academy brought at least $20,000 annually for expenditure in the city.

L. H. BABCOCK, Esq., briefly introduced, and moved the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That there is, as we conceive, but one sentiment in this community, and that is one of unfeigned regret at the calamitous destruction by fire of the Utica Female Seminary.

Resolved, That the institution under the able, enlightened and faithful administration of its recent Principal, and her excellent corps of assistant teachers, has reflected the highest credit upon this city, and been a means of incalculable benefit to those who have been gathered within its walls, and over whom its influence has been extended.

Resolved, That the moral, intellectual and material interests of this city and the vicinity imperatively require that the Academy should, within the briefest practical period, be rebuilt and re-organized, that this is an object in which all our citizens are concerned, and to which all should, according to their ability, contribute, and that relying on the true appreciation of their interests, as well as the liberality of their fellow citizens, we advise and instruct the Trustees to proceed in the undertaking, and we pledge ourselves to a hearty and earnest cooperation with them in the enterprise.

Hon. W. J. BACON seconded the resolutions and expressed the belief that the Academy would not be abandoned. Our business men are interested in sustaining it, those who have daughters to educate, can not consent that it shall be closed. The advantages and excellence of the school can not be overrated. Rev. Dr. FISHER, President of Hamilton College, when he came to this county, said that Utica was known in Ohio more favorably by its Female Academy than by any other institution.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Rev. Dr. FOWLER expressed the belief that the feeling of all is so clear, and the conclusion is so far foregone, that the Academy is to be rebuilt, there is little room for argument or appeal. He would not do the injustice to his fellow-citizens to suspect that such a lack of gratitude for the past, or of appreciation of the need and advantages of such an institution, existed, as to render doubtful the raising of the needed funds. He did not doubt there were gentlemen present who could provide the money required, but he deemed it desirable for the school and the city, that as many as possible should be interested in the subscription.

J. WATSON WILLIAMS, Esq., remarked that many would be more ready to subscribe were it known that Miss KELLEY would take charge of the Academy in the new edifice.

Rev Dr. VERMILYE answered that he had no doubt that Miss KELLEY would re-organize the school, and rest it upon its path of usefulness and reputation. Her ambition and her interest were embodied in the institution, and it was a sore trial to her when it was destroyed. The attractions of such an institution, in drawing residents to the city, he believed, had not been fully appreciated. He did not deem it doubtful that the Academy would rise again, and that the sum called for would be subscribed. If the Trustees deemed it wise, they might, very properly, call on citizens outside of the Board to aid them in the work.

C. H. DOOLITTLE, Esq., said it was obviously the duty of the community to rebuild the Academy. No one was called upon to give money without an equivalent. A corporation exists, in which the old stockholders hold $16,000, and no more, represented by property of that cash value. Every subscriber will become a stockholder, and his money will be represented by the property of which he will be part owner. The form of subscription proposed is as follows:

We, and each of us, whose names are hereto subscribed, in consideration of one dollar to each of us in hand paid by the Utica Female Academy, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, promise and agree to and with the Utica Female Academy, to take the number of shares in the capital stock of said Academy set opposite our respective names, and to pay for the same at the rate of fifty dollars for each and every share thereof, and at such times, and in such installments (not exceeding twenty-five per cent, of the respective subscriptions) as the Trustees of said Academy shall prescribe.

Dated May 8, 1865.

HON. T. S. FAXTON remarked, he had taken stock originally in the Academy, and had ample interest every year in the satisfaction and pride derived from the success of the institution. The highest motives appeal for its re-establishment. Utica has often lost important advantages from want of enterprise and liberality. He deemed himself a debtor to Utica, and he hoped the city was somewhat debtor to him. Every benefit to the city was a benefit to every person in it. Effort was necessary to raise the money; it should be made at once, and by our most energetic citizens.

The chairman deemed it desirable that the location of the Academy should be changed; and believed a fit place could be secured, and placed at Miss KELLEY's disposal within four weeks, while enlargement could be made at pleasure. He spoke highly of the advantages of the Academy, and estimated the amount of money brought by it to the city at a much higher figure than Mr. WETMORE.

Mr. DOOLITTLE suggested that the question of location and all minor matters be left until the money was raised, and suggested the subscription be opened on the form as read by him.

Rev. Dr. VERMILYE moved a committee, and his motion was amended by Judge BACON, and as adopted by the meeting, requests the present committee of the Trustees to add to their numbers such number of gentlemen as they deem proper to assist in raising the moneys required.

On motion of Mr. FAXTON the meeting adjourned, with the recommendation that a meeting be called to further the same object, for next Monday evening.

THE CANALS.—The break in the Erie at Schoharie Creek, was to have been repaired Monday last.

Four boats came through from Rochester early yesterday morning and New York boats passed through here two or three days since.

The total number of clearances up to the middle of yesterday afternoon was seventy-two.

Boats left Utica on Sunday, on the Chenango Canal, for Binghamton, or as far at least as the canal was navigable.

THE CANAL AT ROME.—The number of clearances issued during the first week of navigation was............ 65
For the same period, 1864............ 60

Increase......	5
Whole amount received for tolls for the same time......	$1,051 57
For the same time, 1864......	495 22
Increase over last year......	$556 35

Contrary to our expectations on opening, we have quite a busy week, as the above statement will show. The first boats passed up the Black River Canal on Sunday afternoon.

B. W. WILLIAMS, Collector.

Rome, May 8, 1865.

We call attention of parties interested, to the "Excise Notice" in our advertising columns this morning.

A UTICAN IN RICHMOND.—The following announcement is taken from the Richmond *Whig*, of May 5th:

A Pawnbroker's Establishment and Loan Office is about to be established in Richmond, in accordance with the suggestion made in this column several days ago. Mr. George Dancroft, a music teacher, formerly of Utica, N. Y., is about locating himself in this city, for the purpose of carrying on the above business. He goes North this morning, to bring on the necessary funds for opening the much needed loan office. The regulations of the business are to be the same as govern pawnbroking in Washington, D. C., and other cities North. So look out for the sign of the three brass balls—two to one you don't redeem.

ROME, May 8th, 1865.

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:

The ordinance of baptism was administered at the Baptist Church yesterday to a number of persons, the fruit of a recent revival under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Harris.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas, a Methodist clergyman and chaplain in the army of the Cumberland, made an interesting address at the Monthly Concert service, Sabbath evening, at the Presbyterian Church. Instances of happy conversions under the labors of chaplains and delegates of the Christian Commission were given. Mr. Thomas also spoke in high terms of the benefits of the Sanitary Commission as he had witnessed them.

COOLNEY ADVICE.—It is reported of the pastor of an "independent" Church in town, that calling upon a certain *lady*, from whose lips, in the course of the conversation, dropped the feminine remark that "Booth ought to have a respectable a burial as President Lincoln," said clergyman caught his hat, and with the reply, "We don't agree well enough to talk together," was out of the room in an eye's twinkling. Similar speeches are reported to the discredit of other female secesh belonging—as of a music teacher, fortunately, not a Roman, who reported herself "very much depressed at the fall of Richmond, but as much elated at the death of Lincoln." The "Independent Methodist" minister's treatment is the saddest such baseness deserves, viz: a sudden departure from their company.

PERSONAL.—J. WYMAN JONES, Esq., formerly of this city, has opened an office as banker in New York city. The *City and Country* says of him:

We call attention to the card of J. Wyman Jones, banker, in our paper of this week. Mr. Jones is well known to a large number of the citizens of Rockland county. The handsome town of Englewood, on the Northern Railroad, is a testimonial of his energy, discretion and general business qualifications. We have no doubt that those of our readers who desire to invest in Government Securities, will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of his agency, No. 6 Broad street, New York.

POSTMASTERS SHOULD NOT RETURN PAPERS.—Many Postmasters are in the habit of returning papers to publishers when not taken out of the office. This is not what is required. The Post Office regulations require Postmasters to write to publishers not only notifying them that the papers are not taken, but also giving the reasons, when ascertainable, that they are not taken.

BURGLARS CAUGHT.—Chief of Police JNO. DAXTER, yesterday conveyed to Albany two alleged burglars, whom he arrested here Sunday night, charged with robbing the store of J. C. Jones, in Albany. The stolen goods were found in their possession. The *Journal* says that Chief DAXTER deserves great credit for the manner in which he followed up the clue given by the Albany officers and the successful arrest and recovery of the property.

PROF. YOUNG.—We take the following notice from the Oswego *Palladium*. Prof. YOUNG commences his entertainments in this city, on Thursday evening next:

Prof. Young reveals at Doolittle Hall again tonight, which will be his last appearance in this city. His audience last night were delighted with his performance, and expressed their satisfaction by enthusiastic applause.

[Business Notice.]

DON'T GO BAGGED ANY LONGER, but go to DEARE & BALL's, No. 90, Genesee Street, and get some of their PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS, which they MAKE TO ORDER, at the lowest possible prices.

[Business Notice.]

COAL.—OPENING PRICES.—Until further notice, Scranton Coal will be sold at the Old Pine Street Yard, for cash ONLY, at the following prices:

Egg size......
Stove size......
Chestnut size......

Carting 40 cents additional.

THOS. B. DEVEREUX. LEVI BLAKESLEE.

[Business Notice.]

I DYE FOR THE UNION.—STEAM DYING ESTABLISHMENT.—German and English dying in all its branches, not to be excelled in Central New York. Ladies and Gentlemen's garments of all kinds cleaned or dyed to look equal to new. All orders promptly attended to by JOHN W. BROWN, No. 9 John street, near the N. Y. C. R. R. Depot, Utica, N. Y.

[Business Notice.]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—BEARE & DALL have removed their stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods to No. 90 Genesee street, opposite the Bank of Utica.

St. George's Supper.

We do not care at this time to bring up the ghost of St. George—the patron Saint of England, or to question the shade minutely as to his deeds while in the flesh. Were he warrior or thief it matters not. Our only pleasure at the present time is to speak a word or two in his favor, and to note down how "St. George's Day" was observed by the St. George's Society of Utica. The 23d of April last, was properly the day to be devoted to honoring the patron Saint, but on account of the death of our lamented President LINCOLN, the Dinner to Utica was postponed until last evening.

The anniversary Dinner of the Utica St. George's Society, came off at the Central Hotel. The tables presented that appearance of neatness and elegance which ever, upon former occasions, has characterized similar efforts of DAVIS, of the Central.

The society sat down to dinner at half past eight, and after grace had been invoked by Rev. WILLIAM BAKER, chaplain of the society, the practical work of the evening was commenced, and for upwards of an hour the Bill of Fare was a reality to each of the sixty or seventy who were so fortunate as to be present.

About half past nine o'clock, the rhetorical and after-dinner exercises were entered upon, and carried through in that good old fashion, so characteristic of the nationality represented upon the occasion.

The President of the Society, Mr. WILLIAMSON SPENCE, in calling order, said speeches were not on the programme, and proceeded to give the first regular toast of the evening: "The Day we Celebrate, and all who honor it." He called upon the Vice President, HENRY TAMLYN, to respond, by reciting "St. Crispin's Day."

The request was complied with, and the recitation, it seemed to us, could not be excelled for beauty and effect.

Second Regular Toast.—The Queen, God bless her. Music—"God Save the Queen." Prof. G. H. HOWARD, presided at the piano, and this national British anthem, as well as the musical responses to the following toasts were joined in by the entire company. It is of course needless to say that the effect was grand.

Third Regular Toast—"The President of the United States." Music—"The Star Spangled Banner."

A response to this toast was made by Mr. DANIEL BATCHELOR in the following appropriate words:

Perhaps the most appropriate tribute that we could pay to the sacred memory of Abraham Lincoln here to-night, is what we have just done; standing uncovered, in solemn silence and in reverential awe before the moral majesty of his illustrious name.

For inasmuch as there are emotions and terrible mental sensations which lie far below the reach of words or even the search of thought; so are there events the far reaching consequences of which mortal prescience cannot scan nor human language portray.

The foul murder of the late President of the United States, by the hand of a debauched and bloody fanatic, is a deed so damnable that it defies the power of denunciation. It is an insult so great, an event so astounding that the swift sword of unrelenting justice will scarcely suffice to appease the wrath of a bereaved nation. 'Tis well, sir, if it is not an event that will entirely change the tone and temper of the nation, and "rouse the vengeance blood alone can quell."

A united people had just begun to appreciate the character and lean on the guiding arm of Abraham Lincoln, for his very voice was stilling the angry surges of the expiring storm. The language of mercy and forbearance came warm from his overflowing heart on the fatal day of his martyrdom. Most sacred martyr he undoubtedly is, and his hallowed resting place will be a place of pilgrimage forever.

"A martyr in the cause of man,
His blood is freedom's eucharist,
And on the world's great hero list
His name will lead the van."

I shall not presume to speak his eulogy. He has passed into the illumination of history. It is sufficient to know that the greatest intellects in this country, as well as the most enlightened and liberal in other lands, have been fascinated by his wisdom, his simple integrity and his moral grandeur. He was a fully recognized king of men, and his goodness, by opportunity, had grown to the loftiest greatness.

But he has passed the portal that opens for all mortals, passed over the eternal arches, up to the highest battlements of bliss, where, among a bright assembly 'awaiting him, stood the "watch-shade of Sydney" and the immaculate soul of George Washington. Up and along with him went the hosannas of four millions enfranchised. Up and along with him went incense from the altars of twenty million devotees of freedom.

Mr. BATCHELOR closed by offering the following Sentiment—As the retributive justice of Heaven and the instrumental vengeance of earth has overtaken and annihilated the assassin Booth, so may vigilant vengeance speedily overtake and utterly destroy all the co-conspirators who plotted the death of the devoted Abraham Lincoln.

The Third Regular Toast—"Our Native Land." Responded to by WILLIAM WALKER with the "Fine old English gentleman."

I'll sing you a good old song,
Made by a good old pate,
Of a fine old English gentleman,
Who had an old estate;
And kept up his old mansion,
At a bountiful old rate,
With good old porters to relieve
The old poor at his gate,
Like a fine old English gentleman,
One of the olden time.

Mr. TAMLYN was also called out, and his rendering of Mrs. HEMANS' "England's Dead" was cleverly done.

Fourth Regular Toast—"The land of our adoption." Music "America."

My country! 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrim's pride;
From every mountain side,
Let freedom ring.

Fifth Regular Toast—"Our Sister Societies." Music, "Auld Lang Syne."

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to mind,
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And days of auld lang syne."

Sixth regular toast, "The Press." Music, "There's a good time coming," by the "Glee Club," (SPENCE, KURRELLY, PERRY and Dr. WEST.) Mr. CHASE (of the *Telegraph*,) responded briefly but gracefully, to the effect that we would not be so unwise as to make a speech when the chairman had already said that speeches were not in order.

Seventh Regular Toast—"The Ladies." Music—"Here's a Health to all Good Lasses." This song seemed to be sung with the spirit and understanding, also. Indeed, the sentiment seemed to warrant it.

"Our retiring President," was offered as a volunteer toast by Mr. SPENCE. This evidently referred to ex-President ISAAC WHIFFEN, and a speech must of course be had. Mr. WHIFFEN complied with the general call, and hardly had time to say that they were all having a good time, when he was broken in upon by the sentiment, sung in chorus, "He is a Jolly Good Fellow."

This impromptu refrain was followed by a song from the Ilion Glee Club. They did their part well and added not a little to the pleasure of the evening. An encore was demanded. The Club is composed of the two brothers HAGUE, of Utica, and the BAKERS, of Ilion.

"Our friends from Rome; may they be happy and never miss a St. George's Supper."

Mr. HOOK thanked the Society for the honor conferred, and gave the sentiment: "May we all be as we seem to"—which means—*happy*, we suspect.

SAMUEL BADDR now gave us "The Yorkshireman just come to town." His rendering of it was sufficient to elicit the applause of all present.

But it was time that the "Red, White and Blue," should be had. Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH accordingly sung it in capital style, the company joining in the chorus.

Mr. CRUMP offered "An English Sweet William—William Wadsworth." This brought out Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, with his "Swapping Horses." The good effect of Mr. WALKER's recitation was heightened by his *acting* out the meaning which his words expressed.

The Hon. Erastus Clark; we miss him here tonight; may his shadow be much larger but never less.

Mr. SHAW responded with a song, a fair proportion of which would strike the hearer as a fair specimen of the best blank verse.

SHAKESPEARE was remembered, an ode written for a former occasion by DANIEL BATCHELOR, was sung in chorus—

Hail ! sons of England, now
On Avon, Tay or Tweed,
Or 'round the world, by sea and land,
Where future empires lead,
For this is Shakespeare's natal day;
So let each bosom thrill
With pride to know our native isle
Gave birth to "glorious Will."

"Shells of the Ocean" followed, by TOM. HAGUE. It was sung handsomely, and nothing but another song would answer. The *encore* song, however, included the Ilion club, and was entitled "King Arthur."

Mr. D. BATCHELOR said that it was their custom, as a society, to drink annually to "England's Dead." He paid a beautiful tribute to the friend of THACKERAY, the friend of CHARLES DICKENS, the friend of America and Liberty—JOHN LEACH, the engraver, and proposed a toast to his memory. Drunk in silence.

The President gave the health of the man that "had the biggest heart of any man in Oneida county, MICHAEL MCQUADE." Mr. M. was not present, but his health was drunk notwithstanding. "The Tail of Me Coat," as sung by Mr. HOLLINGWORTH, was irresistible in its effect, the "rich brogue" which formed a part of it, not being the least interesting feature.

Mr. JOHN BATCHELOR's "Light of Other Days" was a gem and the best of attention was given him. Mr. FISH also sung, and Mr. PETER CLOGORNER spoke for MICHAEL MCQUADE. The Utica Glee Club now entertained the Society with one of their best efforts.

Col. MCQUADE was called upon and sang about "Widow McCree" in a manner that demonstrated his appreciation of the sentiment.

Mr. APPLEGATE, of Rome, followed with this volunteer toast: "That amid our mourning we are glad to find that our countrymen, all over the United States and in Canada, manifested their abhorrence of the diabolical act, and will it that we sincerely hope the failure of this, our adopted country will be peace and prosperity."

J. P. BATCHELOR also gave "May Englishmen, throughout the civilized world, be first and foremost to recognize the universal brotherhood of the human race." Responded to by Mr. DANIEL BATCHELOR.

The Ilion Glee Club now relieved the exercises by singing "When the Moon in Glory Brightening." Dr. FARR's "The Englishman" was good, and the chorus well sustained.

"The social spirit of the citizens of Utica" was another volunteer toast, and Alderman BABCOCK called out as a worthy representative of the spirit of the sentiment given. The Alderman responded gracefully. SPENCER, ABBEY, MILLER and J. F. MCQUADE, or in other words the Utica Glee Club, complied with general request and sang in their peculiarly beautiful manner the song entitled "Good Night."

"Bingen on the Rhine," as recited by Vice President TAMLYN, was sufficiently touching to silence all those who but a moment before were indulging in the loudest mirth. The pleasures of the evening were prolonged for a short time after the finishing of this report, and partook of the same joyous character which characterized it before.

Towards early morn the company broke up, and it is no fulsome praise to record the fact that the St. George's Society of Utica, never enjoyed a more successful anniversary dinner than that of last evening. Out one or two set speeches were indulged in, and the character of the dinner was of that social, and friendly nature which is ever the most enjoyed. Like true Englishmen their songs and toasts had especial reference to the land of their birth, but not for a moment was the land of their adoption forgotten.

During the evening Prof. HOWARD presided at the piano, and gave us during the exercises, "La Joyeuse," and "Kossuth Gallop," with his accustomed skill and beauty.

Mr. MENDEREY, the now associate partner of the Central Hotel, is of course entitled to a share of credit for the success of the dinner. Long live the Utica St. George's Society. Truly they will help us to believe that

There's a land that bears a well known name,
Though it is but a little spot,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
'Tis a glorious charter, deny it who can,
That's breathed in the words "I'm an Englishman."
'Tis a glorious charter, deny it who can,
That's breathed in those words, "I'm an Englishman."
Chorus: 'Tis a glorious, &c.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire, at half-past one o'clock this morning, was occasioned by the burning of the double wooden barn belonging to Drs. DAY and COVENTRY, on Mary street, in the Fifth Ward. The fire was first discovered by Dr. FARR, who was returning from the St. George's Dinner, and the alarm promptly given by him. The fire caught in the west end, the part owned by Dr. COVENTRY. The building was entirely consumed. Dr. DAY's horse, cutter and wagons, which were in the barn, were safely taken out. No property other than the building was destroyed, that we could ascertain.

The cause of the fire was attributed to incendiarism, and the hour of night which it occurred would give plausibility to this theory. We were unable to ascertain, however, anything definite as to its origin.

(Business Notice.)

REMOVAL.—M. J. SHANLEY has removed his Clothing Business to No. 122 Genesee street, corner of Liberty.

DIED.

In Brooklyn, Sunday, May 7th, JAMES N. TAYLOR, brother of W. S. Taylor, and son-in-law of W. A. Hobby, of this city, in the 32d year of his age.

On Sunday morning, April 30, 1865, at the residence of his father, six miles North of St. Joseph, GEORGE W. GALLUP, aged 21 years, 6 months and 13 days, son of Thomas R. and Cynthia Gallup, formerly of Oneida county, New York.

At Pierrepont Manor, Jefferson county, May 5d, NATHANIEL CALKINS, aged 82 years.

In this city, May 7th, 1865, RICHARD POLLARD, aged 64 years and 5 months.

The funeral will be attended from his late residence, No. [illegible] street, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. City papers please copy.

JAMES FRANCIS, formerly a resident of Dexter, Jefferson county, and at the time a member of Company D, 186th Regiment, New York Volunteers, was instantly killed in the battle of April 2d, before Petersburg, while bravely fighting for his country. His remains were brought home and deposited in their final resting place, on Saturday, the 6th of May, 1865, with appropriate funeral services.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—A GOOD FIRST CLASS BLACKSMITH and WAGON MAKER; will employ them by the day or month, or give them an opportunity to work at shares for themselves. Inquire by mail of W. H. ELLIOTT, St. Catharine, Linn county, Missouri.
W. H. ELLIOTT.
St. Catharine, Mo., May 6, 1865. my9d1w

THE MUSICAL FRIEND.—A choice volume of Music, selected with great care from the compositions of Mendelssohn, Donizetti, Meyerbeer, Bellini, Auber, Rossini, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Strauss, Lanner, Bergmuller, Beyer, Fesca, Blumenthal, Gounod, Mozart, Weber, and other distinguished composers; consisting of Songs, Waltzes, Polkas, Four-hand Pieces, &c., in all [illegible] the above eminent authors. Price, [illegible] cloth (postpaid) $3; plain, $2.50. Mailed to any address on receipt of the price. Published by HENRY TOLMAN & CO., No. 291 Washington street, Boston. my9d1t

LOST—A LEATHER WALLET, containing between $30 and $60 in bank bills, also receipts [illegible] which are of no value to any one but the owner. Lost [illegible] Genesee street, between [illegible] and [illegible] streets, this morning (May 8th). Any one returning it to DAVID [illegible]'s store, No. [illegible] Genesee street, will be suitably rewarded.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, a Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, are appointed to be held at the Court House, in the village of Rome, in and for the County of Oneida, on the first Monday of June, 1865, proclamation is therefore hereby made according to the statute in such case made and provided, to all persons bound by recognizance or otherwise to appear at such Court of Oyer and Terminer, and by recognizance or otherwise, are required to return such recognizance, and all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and other officers who have taken any recognizance, [illegible] of any person at said Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, and by [illegible] that they [illegible] the examination of any prisoner [illegible] to the said Court on the opening thereof, on the first day of its sitting. Given under my hand at the Sheriff's office, in the city of Utica, on the [illegible] day of May, 1865.
D. DANFORTH,
Sheriff of Oneida county.
my9d1w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. WYMAN JONES,

BANKER,

No. 6 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,

(Two doors from Wall Street.)

Agent for the sale of United States Treasury Notes.

These Notes bear interest at the rate of Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. per annum, and are known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

Dealer in Government Securities of all descriptions.

☞ Money loaned on U. S. Bonds.

DENTAL NOTICE

DISSOLUTION.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned for the practice of Dentistry, under the firm of SWARTWOUT & BROCKWAY, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please settle their accounts immediately, at office No. 200 Genesee street.
April 29, 1865.
E. L. SWARTWOUT,
L. E. BROCKWAY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of SWARTWOUT & ALLEN, for the practice of Dentistry, in all its branches, at the same office, formerly occupied by Swartwout & Brockway, No. 200 Genesee street.
May 8, 1865. (my8dlf)
E. L. SWARTWOUT,
ALBERT S. ALLEN,

COPPER KETTLES.

Persons having good

COPPER KETTLES FOR SALE,

capable of holding Forty Gallons and upwards, will please address us, giving size, condition and price.
J. H. & N. A. WILLIAMS,
my9d2t. Opposite City Hall.

MECHANICS' HALL.

Commencing Thursday Evening, May 11, and continuing

EVERY EVENING

Until further notice. Also, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS

MAGIC, MIRTH AND GIFT,

PROFESSOR YOUNG,

The GREAT MAGICIAN, assisted by his talented and accomplished Page,

MADAME YOUNG,

In their unapproachable

FEATS OF DEXTERITY

In connection with the presentation of

FREE GIFTS.

The Professor will distribute among his audience, FREE OF CHARGE, an immense variety of Useful Presents, many of which are Rich and Costly.
N. B.—Entire change of performance each and every evening.
TICKETS ....25cts.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock. Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, doors open at 2½ o'clock, commencing at 3, when every child who is fortunate enough to get one of the larger gifts, will receive a present of some kind.
☞ Admission in the Afternoon, ONLY FIFTEEN CENTS. Tickets can be obtained at the principal Music Stores.

Well to-day, Sick to-morrow.

Such is the experience of thousands. Few enjoy continuous health. To what does the occasional invalid attribute his uncertain condition? Not to himself, of course. He lays the blame on the climate, perhaps. It is too hot, or too cold, or too damp, or too dry, or too variable. But does he take the proper course to fortify his constitution and bodily organs against the extremes and changes at which he complains? No. He says, perhaps, that only an iron man could bear such great heat, or such violent cold, or such sudden vicissitudes. Why then does he not resort to the great Tonic and Preventive, which, if it will not make him an iron man, will at least quadruple the capacity of his system to repel all external agencies that tend to produce disease. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, taken faithfully according to the directions, will so strengthen the stomach, brace the nerves, tone the liver, and regulate and invigorate the whole animal economy, that the system, instead of being at the mercy of the weather, and liable to be prostrated by every change of temperature, will become case-hardened, as it were, and almost impervious to climatic influences. It is to this preventive principle that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS owe their great popularity in the West Indies, British America and Australia.

New York House, 59 Cedar Street, N. Y.

To Purchasers of Organs, Melodeons, or Harmoniums.

Every one having any thought of purchasing an instrument of this class now or at any future time should send for one of Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organ Circulars, which will be sent to any address entirely free of expense. This circular contains much information which will be useful to every purchaser of such an instrument, such as articles on "How to Judge of a Musical Instrument," "History of the Organ," "History of Reed Instruments," &c., &c. Address MASON BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway, New York, Or MASON & HAMLIN, No. 274 Washington st., Boston.

WANTED—A ROCKAWAY OR SLIDE SEAT CARRIAGE, in good order. Inquire at this office.
Utica, May 8, 1865. my9d2t.

NOTICE.—About three weeks since, a large NEW FOUNDLAND DOG followed a person from Utica to this Village, who gave it to me for safe keeping. The owner can get him by proving property and paying charges.
New Hartford, May 8, 1865.
JOHN W. LONSDALE.
my9d3t.

FOR SALE—The convenient Dwelling House, Barns and lot 60x140 feet, also a good garden, well supplied with Fruit Trees, No. 85 Whitesboro street. Terms easy, or in exchange for land. Inquire of GRIFFITH HUGHES.
my9d1w.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Mr. A. C. POTTER, of the Catharine Street House, would respectfully inform the public that he has made deductions in his charges to the following prices: Meals, 40c each, and $1 50 per day. my9d3t.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, Germany, &c., &c., at very reduced rates of Exchange. C. G. BURKE,
May 9, 1865 (my9d1t) No. 167 Genesee street.

EXCISE NOTICE.—The Commissioners of Excise of the County of Oneida, will meet the current year, and until further notice, as follows:
At the Court House in the city of Utica, on Tuesday the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday 17th, Thursday 18th, for the purpose of receiving applications for licenses and transacting such other business as may come before them, and all applications so received and filed will be acted upon on Friday and Saturday 19th and 20th. On Friday precedence will be given to those applications from the several towns, and on Saturday to those in the city of Utica.
At the Court House in the village of Rome, commencing on Monday 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., Tuesday 23d, Wednesday 24th, for the purpose of receiving applications, &c., which will be acted upon on Thursday 25th and Friday 26th, and on Friday precedence will be given to those applications from the village of Rome.
At the Court House in the City of Utica, on Monday 29th, Tuesday 30th, Wednesday 31st, Thursday, June 1st, for the purpose of receiving applications for license, and transacting such other business as may come before them, which will be acted upon on Friday, 2d June.
It is desired that applications, particularly those from the City of Utica, and the village of Rome, shall be presented on the days set apart for this purpose, that they may be examined previous to the time named for acting thereon, and should they prove defective in any respect, opportunity will be thus offered for their correction.
By Order of the Board,
Utica, May 8, 1865. J. B. CUSHMAN, Clerk.

KELLEY, MYERS & CAMPBELL'S

MINSTRELS,

AT CHUBBUCK'S HALL,

TWO NIGHTS ONLY,

On Thursday and Friday Evenings, May 11th and 12th, 1865.

Messrs KELLEY, MYERS & CAMPBELL, of this city, take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Utica, that they will appear before them in a few of their Choice and Popular Entertainments. Also, that they have secured the services of the Young and Unequaled Clog Dancer

MASTER REYNOLDS,

Who will appear each evening.
Admission, 25 Cents. Front seats reserved for Ladies and Gentlemen accompanying them.
may9d2t C/T J. D. CAMPBELL, Manager.

DR. W. NODEN, M. D., SURGEON, PHYSICIAN, &c., &c.
The war is over, so which account he has left. Having been two years engaged as Surgeon in the largest Hospitals in Virginia, Washington and Philadelphia, the last seven months in McClellan General Hospital, Philadelphia. He is proud of being able to state that during the two years, he only lost one patient, which he was able to state, that could have been proved as a fact for four months, Sergeant W. Allen, 111th New York, of Sherburne. The best of testimonials can be seen at his office. All calls promptly attended to—town or country. Charges moderate.

BROOKS' HOTEL.

Earlville, May 5, 1865. my9d1w.

$38. CHEAP PASSAGE. **$32.** STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS. Rates to Steamer from any part of Ireland, England, Scotland or Wales, Thirty-eight Dollars in CURRENCY; by Sailing Vessel, Thirty-Two Dollars Currency.
O. O. BURKE,
May 9, 1865 (my9d1t) No. 167 Genesee street.

LOST—In this city, April 29th, between Lyons & Whitestone and Bleecker street, an ACCOUNT BOOK. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the above store. JAMES LARKIN

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"Rogers' Groups."

The fine groups of war figures known as the "Rogers' Groups," are for sale by W. S. TAYLOR,
jeo1d&w 70 Genesee Street.

Ladies' Wide Belt Buckles,

New and Beautiful Patterns in Gold, Steel, Jet Plated and Gilt at TAYLOR'S, No. 70 Genesee st.

☞ A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on early errors, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the Author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. mar11d&w3m

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Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines,

The only machine that Embroiders. The best machine for Quilting. The only machine in which the seam will wear the fabric. The only machine to do all kinds of sewing. The best machine for every kind of sewing, at
d&wtf W. S. TAYLOR'S, No. 70 Genesee st.

SPRING MILLINERY.

GOODS FOR 1865,

Now opening at

H. BARNARD'S SONS,

58 Genesee street.

COUNTRY MILLINERS supplied at New York Panic Prices. mar8d1f

A CLEAN, SMOOTH SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin.

The Utica Weekly Herald,

The price of this large and well filled Family and Political Journal is only TWO DOLLARS A YEAR in advance. It is thus as cheap as the cheapest, while it aspires to be the best Weekly Paper in the country. sep1dtf

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Sewing Machine Work,

Embroidering, Stamping, Quilting, Stitching and plain Sewing of every description, performed by Miss Lane at the Sewing Machine Rooms, over
d&wtf TAYLOR'S JEWELRY STORE, 70 Genesee Street

Ladies' Gold Watches,

A beautiful assortment, bought for GOLD AT PRESENT RATES, and offered lower than the same goods have been sold for many months, at
TAYLOR'S JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.

French Fluting,

By Miss Lane, over Taylor's Jewelry Store, No. 70 Genesee street.

R. Howard's American Watch.

This most celebrated of all American Watches, can be found in Gold and Silver cases, at Taylor's. An examination will convince all of its superiority.
d&wtf W. S. TAYLOR'S, 70 Genesee Street.

Silver Ware, Prices Reduced

This day, to correspond with Gold, at FIFTY PER CENT. PREMIUM.

A great variety for HOUSEKEEPERS and Presentation pieces, at
d&wtf TAYLOR'S JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 70 Genesee street.

Religious Books for the Holidays, at Taylor's Religious Book Depository.

The latest and best publications of the American Sunday School Union, American Tract Society, American Bible Society, Boston Tract Society, Massachusetts Sunday School Union, Robert Carter & Bro., Henry Hoyt and others. It is intended that not a volume shall be found in the assortment unsuited for the Sabbath School Library while many of them are desirably adapted to Family Reading, imparting a healthful moral influence, and furnishing both instruction and entertainment, to mature as well as youthful minds.
d&wtf W. S. TAYLOR'S, No. 70 Genesee street.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers. feb2d

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70 Milch Cows, 7 Bulls,

One Yoke Likely Well-Matched Four Year Old Steers,

The best lot of cattle I have had this spring, for sale at

ROSE'S LOWELL CHEESE FACTORY,

five miles south of Rome, all to be sold right along.
Lowell, May 5, 1865 (may5d1w) B. L. ROSE.

LEWIS & CO.

GREAT EXHIBITION!

OPEN DAILY DURING BUSINESS HOURS,

AT THE

GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT!

NO. 100 GENESEE STREET.

Low Prices **Stage Manager.**

LEWIS & CO., PROPRIETORS,

Will offer to the Public Inspection their unrivalled assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

For the Spring and Summer trade. Their stock consists of the following styles:

Ladies' French Kid Buckle Walking Boots,
Ladies' French Kid Balmorals,
Ladies' Serge Imitation Buckle Gaiters,
Ladies' Serge Congress,
Ladies' French Kid Heel Slippers.

Gents' French Calf Boots,
Gents' French Calf Congress Gaiters,
Gents' French Calf Buckle Boots,
Gents' French Calf Balmorals,
Gents' French Calf Buckle Shoes,
Gents' Kip Brogans,

Men's Boots only		$2 75 a Pair.
Boy's " "		2 25 "
Youths' " "		2 00 "

Boy's Calf Buckle Gaiters,	Misses Kid Balmorals,
" " Congress Gaiters	" Serge Buckle Gaiters,
" " Boots,	" " Balmorals,
" Goat Slippers,	" Kid Heel Slippers,

Together with many other styles of

CHILDREN'S SHOES,

Making a complete Stock, all of which will be sold at less prices than other City Dealers sell them. Call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, and satisfy yourselves that we are telling you nothing but the truth.
Admission free.

LEWIS & CO.,
mayldswtf No. 100 Genesee street, up town

By Telegraph

TO THE UTICA MORNING HERALD AND DAILY GAZETTE

NEWS VIA NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 8.

THE GOLD MARKET.

Gold is weak. The supply of cash gold is abundant, and all efforts to put up the premium are foiled by the large amounts offered. The extremes during the morning have been 143 and 141¼.

PAYNE CONFESSES HIS CRIME.

The *Post* publishes a letter from R. M. Blatchford to O. A. Seward in which the writer says, after referring to the improved condition of Secretary Seward and his son, Payne, the assassin, has fully confessed his crime and all the details respecting it and the difficulties he encountered. He says that all the plans of that Friday night not being carried out, was the greatest failure that ever was.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

The *Commercial's* special says that it is reliably reported that the Commission for the trial of the conspirators engaged in the assassination will commence to-day. The department, however, affects a mystery on the subject, and no information can be obtained by the press.

THE CASE OF GOV. AIKEN.

The *Post's* special says the President has ordered that Ex-Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, shall no longer be considered as under arrest. It is understood that there was no just cause for his arrest by the wiley authorities at Charleston.

REVENUE SEIZURE.

The *Post* says Collector Dorsheimer, of the 13th District has seized in this city 1,000 barrels of high wines and 1,200 barrels of alcohol on the ground of fraudulent sale under the internal revenue law. The manufacturers are J. A. Rhomberg & Co., of Dubuque, Iowa, whose distillery is now in possession of the authorities.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Lieut. M. D. Ruggles, of Mosby's guerrillas, and Lieut. A. R. Bainbridge, of the rebel army, and Dr. Stewart, to whose house Booth wanted to be taken, have been arrested on the ground of having information concerning the assassination.

CONFEDERATE HONESTY.

The *Times* says the charge against the rebel commissioners of exchange, Ould and Hatch, who have been arrested by order of Gen. Grant, is that they misappropriated $300,000 sent to our suffering prisoners.

ARRIVAL FROM RICHMOND.

The schooner Benjamin Brown has arrived from Richmond, Va., with a cargo of tobacco.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

THE HARRIS TRIAL.

The Harris Court Martial met to-day, and in the absence of important witnesses, adjourned till to-morrow.

The trial of Benj G. Harris was resumed at 11 o'clock. The accused read a paper which he asked might be filed, stating that in accordance with the advice of counsel, he took formal exception to the jurisdiction of the Commission to take cognizance of the offence alleged against him. He also further suggested that the two specifications of the charge against him did not show an offense against the 56th article of war, if the facts alleged be proved; the facts alleged do not constitute an offense under the said article. The paper was received and filed. Mr. Harris' witnesses being absent, the court adjourned till to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE TO MACON.

A distinguished army officer mentioned this morning, as a fact, that there is now telegraphic communication between Macon, Ga., and Washington. A portion of the line extending through Georgia, S. C. and N. C., where we have no troops. He also stated that the same wires which were but recently used by the rebels, are now employed in transmitting the President's proclamation offering the rewards for the arrest of Jeff. Davis and others.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE NAVY.

The Navy Department continues to receive and accept the resignations of volunteer officers. Of the entire number who entered the service at the commencement of the rebellion, 500 were dismissed for drunkenness, which was the prevalent offense.

PAYING OLD DEBTS.

The Treasury Department is making arrangements to pay all the back indebtedness, including arrearages and bounties to the army.

SALE OF WORN-OUT VESSELS.

The Navy Department will, in a short time sell many of the worn-out vessels which have been purchased to meet pressing emergencies.

The National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.

Jay Cooke reports that the subscriptions to the 7-30 loan to-day amounted to $6,183,200, including $300,000 from the First National Bank of Cincinnati, $100,000 from the Second National Bank of Chicago, one million from the Fourth National Bank of New York, $500,000 from the National Bank of Commerce of New York; $222,000 from the Second National Bank of Providence, $275,000 from the First National Bank of Baltimore, $150,000 from the First National Bank of Portland, Me., $200,000 from the Merchants' Bank of Boston, $500,000 from the First National Bank of Richmond, Va.

The number of individual subscriptions last week amounted to over forty millions. Not one dollar of contractors subscriptions, and not one dollar of their vouchers was received. The daily reports were of cash subscriptions and cash only, as an evidence of the speedy readjustment of the relations of the Union. An old Petersburg mercantile firm, composed of four members, three of whom are paroled prisoners of war, of Lee's army, have applied to Jay Cooke for information about starting National Banks, it being their purpose to establish one in Petersburg, with branches in Raleigh and Richmond.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, May 7.

The Vicksburg *Herald* says that the armistice between Gen Dana and the rebel Gen. Dodge would end May 3d, and hostilities would be resumed any moment. Judge Burwell's appeal to the people of Mississippi was being responded to and large numbers of rebel paroled prisoners are arriving at Vicksburg. Many bodies from the wreck of the Sultana are floating in the river. Forty have been brought ashore and buried in the soldiers' cemetery. Nine were identified. The Mobile & Ohio Railroad has been completed to Moscow, and trains are running. Telegraphic communication has been resumed between Cairo and Nashville, after a suspension of nearly a year on account of guerrilla operations.

From North Carolina.

NEW YORK, May 8.

A dispatch from Raleigh May 3d, states that Johnston said he thought it the duty of the south to gracefully submit. Davis was within Johnston's lines until the conclusion of Sherman's truce, and left with a cavalry escort, moving for the coast of Florida. Gen. Johnston expressed a regret that Booth was not taken alive so the conspirators might be discovered. He deeply deplored the murder of the President as an infernal and horrible crime, and declared that he did not believe it any way the work of southerners, who by it lost their best friend.

The Philadelphia Fire Plot.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.

Forney's *Press* has obtained important information regarding the recent plot to burn Philadelphia. It discloses the fact that on the Wednesday night, previous to the night when the city was to be burned, a large barn located within 50 yards of the State Magazine, situated near Point Breeze, was fired by an incendiary but the flames were extinguished. The magazine contains nearly 100 tons of powder, part of it belonging to the United States. The legislature had passed a law for the removal of the magazine, but the new building has not been erected and the magazine remains within two miles of the city without a guard to protect it.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE ON GENERAL SHERMAN.—The president of the Sherman Testimonial fund in Ohio has received the following letter from Chief-Justice Chase:

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1865.

Wm. G. Deshler, Treasurer Sherman Testimonial:

My dear sir: Enclosed is a contribution to the Sherman fund.

I take this moment for making it, because just now many seem disposed to forget his great deservings, and remember only his recent convention with Johnston. But that act, however regretted and disapproved, must not cancel in our memories, or even obscure, his splendid services.

His patriotism is no more doubtful than his courage. No man's achievements have contributed more to the grand triumph of Union and freedom over rebellion and slavery. His deeds are among the choicest treasures of our own Ohio—as well as of our whole country. And we, the children of Ohio, are bound especially, and by the most sacred obligations, to defend and protect the good name of every brave and loyal son she has. She has none braver or more loyal than Sherman.

Yours most truly,
S. P. CHASE.

The Effect of the Assassination in Europe—Interesting Details.

Fuller reports of the news by the Hibernian were obtained on the arrival of the vessel at Father Point yesterday. The news of the assassination of President Lincoln and the attempted murder of Secretary Seward, was published throughout England on the 26th ult., and created a most profound sensation. The strongest feelings of sympathy, indignation and horror were universally expressed.—There was but one voice throughout the country, and those who sympathized with the cause of the South evinced quite as much indignation as the warmest friends of the North. In all places it was the all-pervading topic of conversation and caused almost a total suspension of business, particularly in Liverpool and Manchester. In London consols fell one per cent, but slightly recovered afterwards; 5-20's fell to 58@60 ex-coupon; Illinois Central shares to 68@69, and Erie to 40½@41½. There was a slight rally the next day.

On Wednesday there was only a day session of Parliament. The attendance was very slim, only about 60 members being present. They all signed the following address to Mr. Adams:

We, the undersigned, members of the House of Commons, have learned with the deepest regret and horror that the President of the United States has been deprived of life by an act of violence, and we desire to express our sympathy at the sad event to the American Minister now in London, as well as to declare our hope and confidence in the future of that great country, which we trust will continue to be associated with enlightened freedom and peaceful relations with this and every other country.

The *Times* of the 27th says: This evening it may be expected that the leaders of the great parties in the House of Commons will take the opportunity of expressing in the name of the nation the horror which is everywhere felt at the crime, and assuring the American people that whatever difference of opinion may exist in this country as to the present war, there is but one feeling of sympathy with them at the loss of the honest and high-minded magistrate.

The London and provincial journals alike describe the intense excitement which the news created, and unite in warm eulogiums upon Mr. Lincoln and bitter denunciations of the assassination. The Paris and Continental journals also contain articles on the subject.

The scene that occurred on 'Change at Liverpool was one not soon be forgotten. The excitement has rarely if ever been equaled. Late in the day a request was sent to the Mayor to call a public meeting to express the sorrow and indignation of the people. Hundreds signed it and the Mayor issued a proclamation for a meeting at St. George's Hall, on the afternoon of the 27th, to be adjourned to the evening of the same day, that the working classes might have an opportunity of attending. The flags on the Town Hall and other buildings and the shipping were displayed at half mast.

All Americans resident in London, the Union and Emancipation Society and the people of Manchester, Birmingham, &c., were to meet on the 27th, to express their sentiments.

The *Post* of the 27th is printed with its columns in mourning.

The *Times* says that nothing in political history can be remembered that has ever drawn forth a more unanimous feeling than this news. Personally, President Lincoln enjoyed the kind regards of every one in England. The extent to which his influence was estimated in upholding amicable relations between England and the United States, has been shown by a fall of unusual severity in all classes of securities. The news will be received throughout Europe with a sorrow as sincere and profound as it awakes even in the United States. Mr. Lincoln's perfect honesty speedily became apparent, and Englishmen learned to respect him. Unjust as we believe it to be, the confederate cause will not escape the dishonor cast upon it by these wanton murders.

The Daily *News* says: Mr. Lincoln has not fallen in the flush of triumph, for no thought of triumph was in that humble and honest breast. But his task was accomplished, and the battle of his life was won, and in all time to come, among all who think of manhood more than rank, the name of Abraham Lincoln will be held in reverence and love. We will not, without further and overwhelming proof, lay the charge of this horrible conspiracy to the leaders or abettors of the South.

The *Star* pays a warm tribute to Mr. Lincoln and eulogizes his steadfast policy of peace in spite of all provocations toward England. It also expresses great confidence that the North even in its hour of just indignation will bear itself with that magnanimous clemency which thus far has attended its triumph.

The Daily *Telegraph* says: From vulgar corruption, from factious hatred, from meanest jealousy and uncharitableness this great ruler was wholly free. At last came what seemed to be the fruition of his labor, the reward of his patience and courage. He entered Richmond as a conqueror, but he launched no decree of proscription against the South, for the fight appeared to him to be over, and it was not in his large heart to bear malice against a beaten foe.

He spoke very kindly of Gen. Lee, says Secretary Stanton, and on that same night that he pleaded for mercy and for peace a villain killed him. Not for Lincoln himself can the end be considered as unhappy.

Much uneasiness was evinced in regard to the assassination of President Lincoln from the fact that Andrew Johnson would take his place, and unavoidable deductions were drawn from his conduct at the inauguration ceremonies at Washington on the 4th of March, and from the tenor of his various speeches.

The *Times* suggests that Mr. Johnson should resign voluntarily, or in case of his failing to do so, that public opinion should be so expressed in regard to him as to lead him to resign.

The *Daily News* says that it has made careful inquiries, and is assured on reliable authority that the incident so regretable, which occurred at his installation as Vice President cannot, without injustice, be taken to represent Mr. Johnson's character, as those who know him well, describe him as a man of real capacity and temperate habits. It adds, we must wait awhile before we pass judgment on him.

—Gov. Fenton has appointed Wm. P. Powell, a colored man of New York city as Notary Public.

—Orders received at the Watervliet Arsenal will reduce the daily expenditures $2,000.

—A Methodist State Sunday School Convention is called to meet at Albany, June 21st and 22d.

—Gov. Seymour, during the year 1864, pardoned 112 convicts, and commuted the sentence of 92 others, as appears from the report to the Legislature made by the Secretary of State.

UTICA WEEKLY HERALD

The UTICA WEEKLY HERALD is steadily growing in favor with the farmers of Central New York, their wives and sons and daughters. Its

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

has been well maintained during the past year, and will continue to present original and selected matter of fresh interest and great value to all who till the soil. The department will remain under the management of Mr. X. A. WILLARD, a graduate of Hamilton College, and a practical farmer, who is one of the best agricultural writers in the country.

ITS

LITERARY CHARACTER,

the WEEKLY HERALD aspires to rank with the foremost. Its notices of new books, of events and persons in the world of art and literature, and its general scope and tone, will continue to deserve the approval of the educated, while it will be the aim to attract and interest the less fastidious.

News, Local and General,

will be a leading feature in its columns; which will strive to reflect the events and sentiments which concern the people of Central New York.

The flattering commendations received from many sources, are evidence that the frankness and earnestness of its

EDITORIAL DISCUSSIONS,

add to the esteem and regard entertained for the HERALD. It has opinions on whatever subjects agitate the community, and it expresses them. It is

Zealous for Liberty and Union,

and seeks to perform a citizen's duty in maintaining the Government.

CORRESPONDENCE

from Washington, New York, Albany, from the Army and elsewhere, will be regularly printed.

It will be kept, be the object of its proprietor to make the WEEKLY HERALD in the future more worthy to be regarded as

The Family Paper of Central New York.

It is in size the same as the leading New York papers, and will be furnished at a *less price*, for while they are sold at $2 50 a year, the UTICA WEEKLY HERALD is supplied at

Two Dollars a Year in Advance.

☞ Farmers who will procure subscribers, and remit $20 for ten copies of the Weekly, will be entitled to one copy gratis. For $40 for twenty copies, the MORNING HERALD will be added for half a year, gratis. For $80 for forty copies, the MORNING HERALD will be added for a full year gratis.

☞ The attention of Postmasters and other enterprising men is called to the propriety of beginning at once to organize clubs for the ensuing year.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS,
Editor and Proprietor.
Address, UTICA HERALD,
No. 60 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

Commercial.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 8.

ASHES—Dull.

COTTON—Market rather quiet, firm and more steady. Sales of 4,000 bales at 33@35 for middling.

FLOUR, &c.—The flour market [illegible]

[illegible]

WHISKY—Dull but lower. Sales of 300 bbls at $2 10 for Western.

GRAIN—[illegible]

[illegible]

BEEF—Market dull.

COFFEE—Market quiet.

SUGAR—Market quiet and firm. Sales of 270 hhds Cuba Muscovado at [illegible]

MOLASSES—Market dull.

HOPS—Market dull at [illegible]

WOOL—Market quiet.

PETROLEUM—Firm at [illegible] for crude; [illegible] for refined in bond, and [illegible] for refined free.

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

[illegible]

STOCKS at the first board were better.

PRICES—[illegible]

[illegible]

Gold 143¼.

Money market more active at 6 per cent. on call loans.

Sterling exchange rather more active at [illegible] gold, for first class bills.

American Gold heavy and lower, opening at 143¼, and closing at 143¼.

Government Stocks are active and higher.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.—The Weekly Bank Statement shows the following changes: [illegible]

AT GALLAUDET'S EVENING EXCHANGE PRICES WERE: [illegible]

ALBANY, May 8.

[illegible]

BUFFALO, May 8.

FLOUR—[illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

[illegible]

OSWEGO, May 8.

FLOUR—[illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

[illegible]

ALBANY, May 8.

FLOUR—Steady. [illegible]

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HUNNEWELL'S

Universal Cough Remedy.

There is, probably, no line of diseases which has been more erroneously treated than *Throat and Lung Complaints*.

[illegible]

☞ For sale by all dealers. Sold in Utica by Warner Ray Dickinson, Comstock & Co. T. R. Butler, W. Blakie.

1865. PAPER HANGINGS 1865.

Cloth and Paper Window Shades

In great variety, and at all prices,

NOW OPENING AT

H. BARNARD'S SONS,

Ceilings and Side Walls Decorated, Walls, Side and Ceiling. Gilded and Papered.

PAPER HANGINGS put on by EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

Call and see our Stock, which, for quality and style, is not to be surpassed, and at prices, which are not to be undersold.

Picture Cords and Tassels, and Curtain Trimmings always on hand. mar8d1f

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TO PURIFY, ENRICH THE BLOOD, AND BEAUTIFY THE complexion, use HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. One bottle equals in strength one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

POST OFFICE,

UTICA, MAY 1, 1865.

Mails will be closed at this Office as follows:

EASTERN MAILS.

Way Mail for all places between this and Albany, including Troy, at 5:00 A. M.

Through Mail, at 11:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.

For New York, at 5:30 P. M. and 8 P. M.

For Washington, D. C., at 8 P. M.

WESTERN MAILS.

Way Mail for all places between this and Buffalo, at 5:40 A. M.

Through Mails to the West, at 5:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.

NORTHERN MAILS.

For Clinton, Hamilton, &c., at 3:00 P. M. and 5:00 P. M.

For Washington Mills, Sauquoit, Clayville, &c., at 7:30 A. M.

For Marcy, in Washington Flats, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7:30 A. M.

For Westerville, at 5:00 P. M.

For Norwich, at 7:30 A. M.

SOUTHERN MAILS.

Way Mail to Boonville, &c., at 4:15 P. M.

Office open from 7:00 A. M. to 8:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:00 to 9:00 A. M.

All Mails close on Sunday at 5:00 o'clock P. M.

mayldtee O. H. HOPKINS, P. M.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of $300,000,000 of of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions, payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. *In the short space of thirty days, over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold*—leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere.—It amounts to

One cent per day on a	$50	note.
Two cents " " "	$100	"
Ten " " "	$500	"
20 " " "	$1,000	"
$1 " " "	$5,000	"

MORE AND MORE DESIRABLE.

The Rebellion is suppressed, and the Government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser.

This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET now offered by the Government, and constitutes the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BEARING BONDS

Which are always worth a premium.

FREE FROM TAXATION.

The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

SUBSCRIBE QUICKLY.

Less than $200,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. *It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.*

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country, have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
May 1st, 1865. Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.
Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of Utica, and the Second National Bank of Utica.

FISK AND HATCH

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

38 Wall Street, New York,

ARE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS,

FOR THE SALE OF THE

POPULAR 7-30 LOAN.

Under the recent arrangement of the Treasury Department with Mr. JAY COOKE, General Subscription Agent.

Checks and Drafts on New York, Legal-Tender Notes and National Bank Notes may be remitted in payment.—We also receive all Legal-Tender *Five Per Cent.* Notes, and allow the *accrued interest to date of subscription*.

The 7-30 Notes will be forwarded by express, free of charge, to all points reached by the express companies.

Orders may be forwarded to us direct, or through your nearest bank or banker.

Persons visiting [illegible] will find a full assortment of the notes on hand at [illegible] for immediate delivery.

Orders by mail [illegible] accompanied with the address in full to which the notes are to be forwarded.

We also keep on hand, and buy and sell at market rates, all kinds of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.
38 Wall Street, New York.

On or about the 1st of May we shall remove to the commodious offices, No. 5 NASSAU STREET, Continental Bank Building, now occupied by the Third National Bank.

The Ninth National Bank.

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000, PAID IN,

FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND SPECIAL AGENT FOR JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

Will deliver 7-30 Notes, Free of charge, by express, to all parts of the country, and receive in payment Checks on New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, current bills, and all five per cent. interest notes, with interest to date of subscription. Orders sent by mail will be promptly filled.

This Bank receives the accounts of Banks and Bankers on favorable terms; also of individuals keeping New York account.

J. T. HILL, *Cashier.* J. U. ORVIS, *President.*
mar1 d&w3m

U. S. 7-30 Loan.

The Oneida Bank keeps constantly on hand for immediate delivery at par,

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,

and other U. S. securities. oct3dtf.

DRY GOODS.

Now is the Time for Bargains

IN DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

P. WELDON has received his spring stock of

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS,

bought at the great decline in prices, and will offer as great inducements as any other house in the trade. Call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing.

62 Genesee Street,

Two doors above the Marble Block.

P. WELDON.
March 31, 1865. eod1m

FOR THE HAIR.

OLD AND YOUNG SHOULD USE

STERLING'S

AMBROSIA

FOR THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff.
It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

SOLE PROPRIETORS, NEW YORK.

C. A. YATES & CO.'S CLOTHING.

GREAT FALL IN PRICES

AT THE

ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE

OF

C. A. YATES AND CO.!

Nos. 54 and 56 Genesee Street,

MARBLE BLOCK, UTICA.

The largest stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS CLOTHING,

IN CENTRAL NEW YORK!

AT

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

We have this day made a still further

DECLINE IN PRICES,

And have marked our entire stock at

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AT AN

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

One Price to all—and no Deviation.

C. A. YATES & CO
April 24th, 1865. mar7d6m

Utica Morning Herald

AND DAILY GAZETTE

NEWS SUMMARY.

Gen. Rosecrans is in Vermont.

—Flour is selling in Denver at $17@21 per sack, hams at 45@50 cts. per lb.

—John C. Ray, of Dunbarton, N. H., has a five year old heifer which weighs 2,600 pounds.

—Jeff. Davis in May, 1864—"All we want is to be let alone." Jeff. Davis in May, 1865—"All I want is to be let alone."

—A gentleman in New Haven, Ct., has lost a lot of kerosene oil, also 26 young fruit trees to which he applied it.

—It don't pay to export flour now, for the latest Liverpool quotation was only equal to $6,80 in greenbacks.

—Edward James Lodee, one of the most eminent of English musicians, died in London on the 8th of April.

—A grand billiard tournament is to come off at Chicago, in July.

—Of the 1,000 rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware all but two took the oath of allegiance.

—A billiard tournament for the championship of the State is to be held at Augusta, Me., commencing May 29, and continuing through the week.

—A trout was caught in Danby, Vt., the other day, which measured twenty-one inches in length and weighed four pounds.

—A man named Davet and his wife, jumped off the ferry boat, running between Cincinnati and Covington, Ky., on Tuesday last, and were drowned.—They were aged, respectively, about fifty years, and were much respected in Covington, where they resided. It is supposed the suicide was premeditated.

—A gang of guerrillas stopped and robbed two stage coaches near Corydon, Iowa, on the 29th ult. They were pursued and captured the next day, together with their plunder.

—John Fringle, an elderly gentleman, from Pennsylvania, was swindled out of $1,500, in Chicago, on Thursday, by a "confidence" operator.

—The new building for the use of the Union League, in Philadelphia, is completed. The building, lot and furniture cost $300,000.

—The conductor and driver of a Philadelphia street car, ejected a colored soldier from the car on Friday. They were arrested and held to bail.

—Signor Foli, now a leading baritone in the London opera, is none other than James A. Foley, formerly of the Hartford Beethoven Society.

—The Pennsylvania troops of Sherman's army will be taken to Harrisburg, and mustered out there, the Governor seeing that they are fully paid.

—Herman Sternberg, a boy of fifteen, and a pupil of Vieuxtemps, is the latest musical wonder in the art-world of Germany. He will play this summer in Frankfort and London.

—Capt. George Palmer, lately, and for many years Inspector of Customs at Nantucket, lately resigned his office voluntarily, in order that it might be conferred upon a one-armed soldier.

—Chicago is to have, in a few days, a new morning paper, to be called the Chicago *Republican*. It is to be Republican in politics, and will be published under the auspices of an association.

—A Massachusetts judge has decided that a husband may open a wife's letters, on the ground so often and so tersely stated by Mr. Theophilus Parsons, of Cambridge, that "the husband and wife are one, and the husband is that one."

—A boat loaded with oats was seized by the Custom House officers at Rouse's Point, Saturday, and ten casks of smuggled liquor found on board. The vessel now lies at Burlington awaiting adjudication on the case.

—It is suggested that there be a mourning illumination on the night of the national fast. Wouldn't it be as well to give the money that would be expended in that way to the Lincoln homes?

—One of the "beautiful young ladies" who composed the ballet of the Pittsburg Varieties, turned out to be a young man. She has dressed and roomed with the other fair ones. The manager, very properly, turned the damsel out.

—They are running a passenger car, entirely composed of iron, upon the Chicago and St. Louis railroad. It is pronounced safer and superior in every respect to those constructed of wood, and, which will surprise many, is 6000 pounds lighter.

—An aged maiden lady in Charleston, has in her possession the table on which the Declaration of Independence was signed, and which she indignantly refused to loan, in order that the South Carolina secession ordinance might be signed upon it.

—A newspaper, in noticing the presentation of a silver cup to a cotemporary, says: "He needs no cup. He can drink from any vessel that contains liquor, whether the neck of a bottle, the mouth of a demijohn, the spile of a keg, or the bunghole of a barrel."

—A German musician in Philadelphia, the father of five children, had a bloody fight with his wife, mother of said children, on Tuesday, and they cut and mangled each other till both were senseless and covered with blood. The husband, it was thought, would die. Whisky did it.

—The Tennessee Legislature on Thursday elected Hon. H. J. Patterson and Hon. S. J. Fowler, United States Senators, the former for four years and the latter for six.

—A London lamp manufacturer claims to have invented a lamp which will burn magnesium wire. By burning a strip of zinc in conjunction with two strips of magnesium, he is able to reduce the cost of the light two-thirds. He predicts that in the course of time it will be possible to illuminate a street a mile long at the rate of a half-penny an hour.

THE SURPLUSAGE OF FEMALES IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston *Transcript* says: "We publish below a copy of a letter received by Governor Andrew, upon the subject of the preponderance of females in this commonwealth. The source from which the letter was derived adds to the interest of the production:

PROVO CITY, UTAH CO., UTAH TERRITORY, March the 20th, 1865.

Dear Sir: I noticed in the *Telegraph* of March the 2th that your Excellency in your Message tells the Legislator of Massachusetts that there is in that State a surplus of nearly 39,000 Women,—above the age of fifteen years;—and that you Recommend that they be sent towards the Setting Sun to pick up husbands; that is wright.

You will please, Send me five or six ship loads; by the way of Panama, and up the Cost of the Pacific; through the Gulf of California to Calio; landing on the Rio Colorado;—we will meet them there with our teams and wagons;—and bring them here,—to a land of peace—a land of plenty—where the people are of one hart and one mind;—and they shall have Good husbands.

But, Sir, Remember, that we want none but the honest in hart;—those that are Strictly virtuous industrious; please Send us a few Ship loads of those With their little ones and we will make them happy; for here is Zion in the Mountains.

I have the Same number of Sons; that father Jacob had ten of them want wives now; and the other two will want Soon; this from a yankee Exiled from his home and the tombs of his father;—to wander in the Wilderness. * * *

To his Excellency Governor Andrews.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

ELEGANT SILVER WARE,

[illegible] New Patterns, and at the lately

Reduced Prices.

B. F. & T. M. DAVIES,
Corner Genesee and Whitesboro St.

my2d2w.

E. MARSH & CO.

No. 83 Genesee Street, Utica.

Dealers in Watches and fine Jewelry, Silver Spoons and Plated Ware, Spectacles and Fancy Goods. We give our whole time and personal attention to the repairing of all kinds of

WATCHES, FRENCH CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY.

E. MARSH. G. L. MARSH

SCHOOLS.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

The school is situated near the west bank of the Hudson River, twelve miles from New York City, with which it is in easy communication by the Northern Railroad of New Jersey. Being in the midst of the beautiful scenery of the Palisades, it is a residence remarkably pleasant and healthy.

Thorough instruction is given in every department of a young Ladies' education. The advantages for proficiency in

Instrumental and Vocal Music

are not surpassed by any school in the country.

Circulars may be obtained of

Dana & Co., 52 Genesee Street, Utica.

Or by application to either of the Principals.

J. A. FOWLER,
W. B. DWIGHT,
Principals.

ap15d1m

FOR NON RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostrate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings, use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu. mar28d6m

TO TRAVELERS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangement.—Passenger trains will leave Utica as follows:

GOING EAST.

1.20 a.m. Buffalo and Albany Express stopping at Little Falls, Fonda and Schenectady. Passengers taking this train can always rely on making connections with trains for New York, Boston, and trains North. The Watertown Sleeping Car is attached to this train.

2.35 a.m. Cleveland Express, stopping at Little Falls, St. Johnsville, Fonda and Schenectady.

5.45 a.m. Cincinnati Express, stopping at Little Falls, St. Johnsville, Palatine Bridge, Amsterdam, and Schenectady.

6.10 a.m. Utica and Albany Accommodation, stopping at all stations.

10.00 a.m. Mail train stopping at all stations.

12.15 p.m. Buffalo and New York Express, stopping at Little Falls, St. Johnsville, Palatine Bridge, Fonda and Schenectady.

3.20 p.m. Steamboat Express (via Auburn) stopping at all stations.

4.10 p.m. Steamboat Express (via Lyons) stopping at Little Falls, St. Johnsville, Palatine Bridge, Fonda, and Schenectady.

8.00 p.m. Freight and Accommodation to Fort Plain, stopping at all stations between Utica and Fort Plain.

GOING WEST.

3.40 a.m. New York Mail, (via Albany,) stopping at Rome, Chittenango and Syracuse.

4.10 a.m. New York Mail (via Troy), stopping at Rome, Oneida, Chittenango and Syracuse.

6.30 a.m. Through Freight and Accommodation, stopping at all stations.

10.30 a.m. Steamboat Express (via Auburn) stopping at Whitesboro, Oriskany, Rome, Verona, Oneida, Canastota, Chittenango, Manlius and Syracuse.

12.00 p.m. Steamboat Express (via Direct Road,) stopping at Rome, Chittenango and Syracuse.

3.10 p.m. Mail Train stopping at all stations.

4.15 p.m. New York Express, stopping at Rome, Chittenango and Syracuse.

7.10 p.m. Emigrant Train, stopping at all stations.

10.10 p.m. Night Express, stopping at Rome, Oneida, Chittenango and Syracuse.

The 2.35 a.m. Cleveland Express will run every day in the week. Passengers for New York by this train on Sunday morning will leave Albany for New York at 9.15 a.m. on Sunday mornings.

The 5.45 a.m. Cincinnati Express will not run East on Monday mornings.

The 4.10 a.m. New York Express Mail will run every day in the week.

All the trains are run by the Albany time, which is five minutes and fifty [illegible] faster than Utica time.

N. B.—Passengers are required to procure and show their tickets before taking seats in the cars. Baggage will not be checked until passage tickets are procured and shown.

Utica, May 1st, 1865. Z. C. PRIEST, Ass't Supt.

1865. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMBOATS.

The public are hereby informed that the above named Line of Steamers, consisting of the ST. JOHN and HENDRICK HUDSON, will commence their regular trips for the season on Monday, March 21st, in connection with the New York Central Railroad, leaving Albany alternately, as follows:

HENDRICK HUDSON,	ST. JOHN,
MONDAYS,	TUESDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS,	THURSDAYS,
FRIDAYS,	SATURDAYS.

Passengers can procure tickets and have their baggage checked through to New York, at all principal hotels. Leaving Albany on arrival of the steamboat express from the West.

For further particulars apply at the Office, Nos. 293 and 283 Broadway, Albany.

mar27dtf J. W. MARCOURT, Agent.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD.

1864. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1865.

On and after Monday, October 31st, 1864, and until further notice, passenger trains will run on this road as follows, Sundays excepted:

New York Mail leaves Rome at 3.20 a.m. arrives at Watertown 9.15 a.m. ([illegible] minutes for breakfast) Cape Vincent 10.55 a.m. Ogdensburgh [illegible] Potsdam Junction [illegible] connecting at Potsdam Junction with Northern Railroad for Malone, Rouse's Point, St. Albans, Burlington and all points East. At Ogdensburgh with Ferry Boat for Prescott and with Ottawa and Prescott Railway for Ottawa [illegible]

[illegible]

AMERICAN EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence.

ONTARIO, CATARACT, EMPRESS,

[illegible]

NEW YORK & HAREM RAILROAD

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Two Express Trains Daily,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

[illegible]

EYE AND EAR.

TO THE BLIND AND DEAF.

DR. FOX

[illegible]

PERFECT SIGHT,

PARABOLA SPECTACLES.

[illegible]

SALESMEN WANTED.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR BOOKS AND ENGRAVINGS

[illegible]

BOOK BINDING.

[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GREAT NEWS! GREAT NEWS!

GEN. R. E. LEE SURRENDERED,

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

WORTH OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS!

AT

Greatly Reduced Prices!

THE LARGEST STOCK EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

Embracing Ladies, Gentlemen's Misses and Children's wear, which must be disposed of in the next

FIFTEEN DAYS.

Being about to retire from the Boot and Shoe business, I now offer my entire stock regardless of cost,

As the Goods Must be Sold.

The stock is entirely NEW and of the BEST QUALITY.

Remember the place,

No. 74 Genesee street,

and secure your bargains early.

WILLIAM OWENS,
74 Genesee street.

P. S.—If this stock is not sold within Fifteen Days, I shall offer them at Auction Sale.

apr6dlf

JOHN CANTWELL'S SON,

AT THE OLD STAND,

No. 3 Catharine Street, Utica.

R. J. CANTWELL has assumed the management of the business established by his father the late John Cantwell, and will continue the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, employing the same workmen, and using the same quality of material that gave this establishment such a marked merit over any other manufactory of custom work in the United States.

All the experienced workmen employed by the late John Cantwell are retained, and Boots and Shoes of every description will be furnished as formerly.

Mr. Martin Powers, Foreman of the Gentlemen's Department [illegible]

MERCHANT TAILORS.

REMOVAL.

L. D. MEACHAM, Merchant Tailor,

[illegible]

FARM AND GARDEN.

JONATHAN JONES & CO.,

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

A PERFECT CURE FOR CATARRH!

DR. R. GOODALE'S

CATARRH REMEDY

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Montague street, near Court,

BROOKLYN, N. Y., AND No. 161 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Capital and Accumulations, $200,000.

MUTUAL.

The Directors of this sound and reliable institution are composed of the most substantial citizens of Brooklyn and New York. Extra inducements are offered by this Company to those seeking Life Insurance.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
ABRAHAM D. POLHEMUS, Vice-President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.
L. A. TOURTELLOT, M. D., Medical Examiner, Utica.
H. TAMLYN, General Agent, No. 157 Genesee street, Utica, over the Savings Bank of Utica.

Liberal salaries or commissions paid to experienced Agents in Oneida, Herkimer and Lewis counties.

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

INSURES AGAINST ACCIDENTS

OF

Every Description.

GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES

For Five Hundred Dollars, with $3 per week compensation, can be had for $3 per annum, or any other sum between $500 and $10,000 at proportionate rates.

TEN DOLLARS PREMIUM

Secures a Policy for $2,000 or $10 per week compensation for all and every description of accident—traveling or otherwise—under a *General Accident Policy*, at the *Ordinary Rate*.

THIRTY DOLLARS PREMIUM

Secures a full Policy for $5,000, or $25 per week compensation, as above, at the *Special Rate*.

FOREIGN RISKS.

Policies issued for Foreign, West India, and California Travel. Rates can be learned by application to the Office or Agencies.

SHORT TIME TICKETS.

Arrangements are in course of completion by which the traveler will be able to purchase, at any Railway Ticket Office, *Insurance Tickets for one or thirty days' travel*. Ten cents will buy a ticket for one day's travel, insuring $3,000, or $15 weekly compensation. Ticket Policies may be had for 3, 6 and 12 months, in the same manner.

Hazardous Risks taken at Hazardous Rates. No Medical Examination required. Policies written by the Companies' Agents.

Policies for $10,000, and for 5 years can be had by application to the Home Office.

DIRECTORS.

GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS,	THOMAS BELKNAP, JR.,
W. H. D. CALLENDER,	CHARLES WHITE,
JAS. G. BOWARD,	CORNELIUS B. ERWIN,
GEO. W. MOORE,	HUGH HARRISON,
MARSHALL JEWELL,	GEORGE S. GILMAN,
EBENEZER ROBERTS,	JONATHAN B. BUNCE,

RODNEY DENNIS, Sec'y. J. G. BATTERSON, Pres't.
G. F. DAVIS, Vice Pres't.
HENRY A. DYER, General Agent.

W. G. PENNY, General Agent, 131 Genesee Street, Utica.

"AN ATTRACTIVE INSURANCE COMPANY."

The Old and Popular

CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, Ct.

[illegible]

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

[illegible]

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY,

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire and Life Insurance Company,

[illegible]

HOYT & BUTLER'S

LIFE, FIRE, AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE AGENCY,

[illegible]

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

[illegible]

FIRE INSURANCE.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE public to the merits of our

Two World-Renowned Preparations,

known as

COE'S COUGH BALSAM,

AND

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE;

the one a sure, safe and speedy

CURE FOR

COLDS,

COUGHS,

CROUP

SORE THROAT, and all

LUNG COMPLAINTS.

the other a positive cure for

DYSPEPSIA,

in its worst stages, and a

SOVEREIGN REMEDY

FOR ALL

DISEASES

that originate in a

DISORDERED STATE

OF THE

STOMACH OR BOWELS.

[illegible]

C. G. CLARK & CO.,

[illegible]

Price $1.50 per Bottle.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is closing up his business, at No. 81 Genesee street, as fast as possible, and all persons indebted are earnestly requested to call and pay without delay. Those remaining unpaid on the 20th of May will be left for collection. Please call and save cost.

Utica, May 8, 1865. GEORGE FOLTS.

TO LET.—The undersigned, Commissioner of Highways of the Town of New Hartford, county of Oneida, will receive

Sealed Proposals for the next 30 days,

to build two bridges across the Sauquoit Creek, one at Washington Mills, the other near Chadwick's Factory. For further information, enquire of the subscriber near Washington Mills.

HENRY DODGE,
Commissioner of Highways.

Dated Washington Mills, April 21st, 1865.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS, COMMISSIONERS of Highways, Contractors, &c.—The subscriber having on hand a very large quantity of good Pine Logs of various lengths, is prepared to furnish to order, on short notice, an excellent quality of Pine Timber of such lengths and sizes as may suit customers. Address,

J. J. PARRY, Rome, N. Y.

May 4, 1865. may1dtf

NOTICE.—We have this day, (February 22, 1865,) given Mr. JOHN H SHEEHAN, an interest in our business, which will be conducted in the name and style as heretofore.

DICKINSON, COMSTOCK & Co.

May 3, 1865. my2d1w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by either of the undersigned, at their residence, until May 20th, 1865, at 6 o'clock P. M., for building one span of bridge, about [illegible] feet, across the Mohawk river, at Amsterdam, as follows:

For building of wood, of the same [illegible] material and workmanship as the remaining part of said bridge now standing. Or for building of iron, of which the contractor will be required to furnish the committee with [illegible] the same style of bridge he proposes to build, and [illegible] complete with his proposal, (or before,) for the approval of the committee. Also, for building north abutment and [illegible] of the same kind of masonry as the abutment and pier now standing.

Also, for building bolsters under the old part of said bridge, the contractor only required to do the work, as the timber for the same is now on hand.

The contractor will be required to give bonds for the faithful performance, and to enter into contract within ten days after receiving notice of the same. The work to commence within thirty days from time of entering into contract, and to be completed by the first day of October, 1865.

The committee reserve the right to reject any bid they may deem not for the interest of the town, and to alter the above date and times, at any time before entering into said contract.

For further particulars or information, apply to either of the undersigned, at their residence.

JOHN McCUMPHA, } Amsterdam } Com.
JOHN D. SERVISS, }
JOHN J. GRAY, Port Jackson.

Dated, Amsterdam, April 25, 1865. ap25d3d

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

OXEN FOR SALE.—The subscriber has for sale 15 pairs of good Working Oxen, from 4 to 7 years old, which he will sell on reasonable terms. Inquire of W. H. ANGELL, Dominick street, Rome, N. Y.

Rome, April 17, 1865. ap18dtf

$1,000 REWARD

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CITY OF UTICA, Dec. 10th, 1864.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council of the City of Utica, passed December 9th inst., I do hereby offer a Reward of

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

[illegible]

UPWARDS OF THIRTY THOUSAND [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE SHOULD [illegible]

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.—[illegible]

[illegible]

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION

[illegible]

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS.

[illegible]

MONETARY.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,

BANKERS,

54 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER PINE,

NEW YORK,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

[illegible]

LEGAL.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—And possession given on the First of May, the store and premises now occupied by Mrs. Worsell, No. 13 Broad street. A fine location for any kind of retail business. Good basement, new store, and second story rooms, city water and privileges. The store will be leased very cheap to a good business person.

Also the house No. 25 Washington street. Possession given first of May. Inquire of O. O'NEIL, 81 Genesee street.

ap26dtf

FOR SALE—The convenient Dwelling House, No. 82 Catharine street. Price low. Terms of payment easy. Enquire at 14 Genesee street. ap5dtf

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The beautiful Cottage, No. 5 Howard Avenue, three doors above Rutger street, is offered for sale. Possession given immediately. Terms of payment to suit purchaser. Enquire on the premises. ap5dtf

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A fine new Brick House, on Main Street, in Whitesboro. Inquire at the Bank of Whitesboro.

March 13, 1865. mar27dtf

FOR SALE.—A large and well improved Farm for sale, in the town of New Hartford, two miles from the city of Utica. Large supply of wood, water and fruit. Terms of payment to suit the purchaser.

mar18dtf B. D. HURLBURT.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—In Hawkinsville, Oneida county, a store and dwelling, a storehouse, together with a new Flouring Mill with two run of stone, and will store twenty thousand bushels of grain. There are also fifty acres of land and a good dwelling near the Mill.—The property will be sold at a great bargain, as the owner is engaged in other business. Both Store and Mill have been doing a profitable business for the last two years, and are situated but a few rods from the Black River Canal, and two miles from the Utica and Black River Railroad. Inquire of J. H. Head, Utica, or of P. Driell, West Troy.

mar17dtf

VALUABLE MILLS AND WATER POWER FOR SALE.—A valuable water power situated on the State Stone Dam, Oswego River, in the village of Fulton, with ample grounds for manufacturing purposes, with a good saw mill, upright and circular saws in operation.—Also, a large new four-story building suitable for Flouring mill or Woolen Factory. The supply of water, solidity of Dam, and its favorable locality, is unsurpassed by any [illegible] power in the State.

[illegible] above will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars [illegible] refer to Samuel F. Coer, Esq., Fulton, or James [illegible] Esq., or the subscriber in the city of Utica.

SAMUEL FARWELL.

Utica, Ap[illegible] 14, 1864. aar6dtf

FOR SALE IN STITTVILLE—The house and lot now occupied by Mrs. Wm. Anderson. The house is large and convenient, and in good repair; the garden is one of the best in the [illegible] village. Situated on the line of the Utica & Black River Railroad, ten miles from Utica, making this a most desirable residence. For further particulars inquire, by letter or otherwise, of

GEO. B. ANDERSON
Stittville Oneida co. N Y

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE DUBOIS

Having prepared himself EARLY for the Spring trade, [illegible] all who may call at

CHINA HALL,

161 Genesee Street, in the Bradish Block,

Where will be found at all seasons the newest and best goods belonging to a first class

CROCKERY STORE.

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT

[illegible]

IT WILL PAY

[illegible]

WHITE LEAD,

Zinc White,

Linseed Oil, Raw and Boiled.

[illegible]

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS

[illegible]

GOOD NEWS. GOLD HAS FALLEN,

AND SO HAS CROCKERY,

[illegible]

AT CHINA HALL,

[illegible]

CORNELIUS E. STEPHENS, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

[illegible]

CONSUMPTION.

CONSUMPTION

NOT INCURABLE!

[illegible]

MORE CURES!

[illegible]

From Miss Nellie A. Church,

[illegible]

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS,

Cloth and Paper Window Shades,

[illegible]

N. G. NEWELL & SONS,

[illegible]

All Work Warranted.

BOOKS.

NEW STOCK FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

DAVIS & GILDHEE

[illegible]

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

[illegible]

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR ARE regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.